Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 25, NO. 776. PORTLAND, OREGON. THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

on R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

er steam (r connecting with Atlantic
ash st wharf Portland, daily at
Express arrives at Portland daily at
Line Passenger Trains run daily
at Wallula Junction and Huntington
ast.
gh Sleeping Cars.—Pullman
Sleeping Cars between Portland and
ncil Bluffs.
rant Sleepers are run through
ncil Bluffs without change.

LE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
eaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
rrives at Portland from Dalles at 6 P. M.

OW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST
ween PORTLAND and WEST STATION
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
for West Station leave Portland at
days, Wednesdays and Fridays.
(Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction)
P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.
EN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.
Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave
land at 6 A. M.
t for all points on Narrow Gauge Division
ved and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R.
tside Divisions, respectively.
neral Offices cor. Front and
RESCOTT JOHN MUIR
ager Traffic Manager
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

EAT OVERLAND ROUTE
hern Pacific
ortest Line to Chicago & the East
ortest Line to Council Bluffs, St.
ison, Leavenworth, Kansas City,
rton, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis,
Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all
points south and southeast
VIA
ST PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
m Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
A ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
he Northern Pacific R. R.
change of cars.
ls is the only line running through
s from Portland.
o Portland at 11 30 P. M. daily; arrive at
s or St. Paul 12 30 P. M. fourth day
PACIFIC DIVISION.
leaves Front and G daily
acoma 6:05 P. M., connecting with
ts on Puget Sound.
HAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st.

ERLAND TO CALIF
VIA
Oregon & California
And Connections.
to San Francisco $32;
connections made at Ashland with
lifornia and Oregon Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
East Side Division.
WEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
nd. 7:30 A. M. Ashland
d 8 45 P. M. Portland
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
nd. 4 00 P. M. Lebanon
d 4.45 A. M. Portland
man Palace Sleeping Car
d Thursdays. Returning,
nd Fridays.
& C. R. R. Perry makes connection
r trains on the East Side Div.
West Side Division.
WEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
nd 6 00 A. M. Corvallis
lis 8.30 A. M. Portland
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
nd. 5 00 P. M. McMinnville
nville 5 45 A. M. Portland
l tickets for sale and baggage checked at
up-town office, cor. Stark and Second
s for principal points in California
ed and baggage checked at company's
rner F and Front Sts.
ght will not be received for shipment
P. M. on either the East or West Side
KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS,
Manager G. F. & P. Agent

RVOUS DEBILITY
E. C. WEST'S

E. C. West's Nerve and Brain
a guaranteed specific for Hysteria,
Convulsions, Fits, Nervous
ache, Nervous Prostration caused by
cohol or tobacco, Wakefulness,
on Softening of the Brain
and leading to misery,
ature Old Age, Barrenness,
her sex, Involuntary Losses, and
s caused by over-exertion of the
or over-indulgence. Each box
onth's treatment. $1.00 a box, or
.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of
E GUARANTEE SIX
re any case. With each order
x boxes, accompanied with
the purchaser our written guarantee
the money if the treatment does not
. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.
holesale and Retail
PORTLAND, OREGON.
ders by mail will receive prompt

EAT ENGLISH
ative (under his special advice
will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle;
y, $5.00. Sent to any address
E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearny
for pamphlet and list of questions.
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE
e sent to any one applying by letter,
oms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard
r transactions.

DR. RICE,
For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
Market Street, LOUISVILLE
t. Third and Fourth,
ularly educated and legally qualified physician
successful, as his practice will prove.
all forms of PRIVATE,
CHRONIC and SEXUAL
SES.
permatorrhea and Impotency
SYPHILIS
ures Guaranteed in all Cases
ATE COUNSELOR

HARD, MEDIUM & SOFT
COTTON ROPE &c.
RMEN
N NETTING
YARNS, WARPS &c
ADAPTED TO THE
S
DS
A ROPE &c.
HOOPER & SON.
for Price List, naming
n this paper.

An Open Letter.

We invite the attention of the public to our new and attractive pharmacy located on the northwest corner of First and Stark streets, which is supplied with a clean fresh stock of drugs and medicines, fine perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, etc., which have been selected with care and are offered at lowest prices.

We have made many changes and improvements in our store, and purpose extending the improvement still further.

It is our intention to make the Prescription Department the leading feature of our business, and with this view in mind we have just added to our stock a complete line of Dr. Squibb's world renowned pharmaceutical preparations, which for purity and reliability stand unrivaled, and are endorsed and used by the most eminent physicians and skillful pharmacists throughout the country. These medicines will be exclusively dispensed in physicians' prescriptions, in addition to the laboratory products of the best manufacturers in the world. This course we deem due to the patient, just to the physician and meet for ourselves. Though higher priced than ordinary articles, these preparations will be dispensed at popular prices.

Believing that our efforts to supply the public with the best of everything in our line will be appreciated, and soliciting a share of your patronage on business principles, we are, yours respectfully,

W. M. WISDOM.
Druggist and Apothecary,
corner First and Stark Sts.
PORTLAND, Oregon, March 8, 1885.

Land and Lots.

Parties desiring to purchase Town Lots, Timber Lands or Farm Lands in any part of

IDAHO,
OREGON or
WASHINGTON
SHOULD CONSULT
PATTON & M'GEE,
Room 6, New Market Block,
Portland, Or.

We are the exclusive Portland agents for all Lots and lands at all the town sites along the Oregon Short Line, owned by the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement Company and can therefore offer unequaled [illegible] for the investment of small or large capital. 12m

[illegible]

Is prepared to fill promptly all orders for

LUMBER, LOGS,
CEDAR FENCE POSTS,
SPARS, PILES,
WOOD & CHARCOAL,

In any quantity desired, delivered at any point on any railroad or river in Oregon or Washington. Our facilities for filling large and special orders in these lines, quickly and cheaply, are unequaled by any other concern in the northwest.

D. H. STEARNS, Manager

Geo. W. Snell, C. H. Woodard, } Established 1851. { Samuel Heitshu, Fred. K. Arnold.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD
IMPORTING
DRUGGISTS,
Portland, Oregon.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL?

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THE VERY BEST facilities for Advertising all over the Western [illegible] through their agencies for the sale of the Mod [illegible] and through the Chicago papers, [illegible] and intimate acquaintance all over [illegible] Idaho and Eastern Oregon and Washington [illegible] give them superior facilities for handling [illegible] in these localities. Thousands of people [illegible] homes in the West but are undecided as where to go, and as Through Tickets [illegible] they too frequently pass through the country they desire to reach. These people all like to [illegible] and piece of property in view. Do you want to sell your Farm, Mill, Mine, Hotel or other business. We can send you a pur [illegible] For particulars address

E. S. & J. T. McCORMAS,
Northwestern Land, Mining and Stock Exchange,
Rooms 89 and 90, Adams Express Building, Chicago.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am pleased to announce that I have been appointed Manager for the Northwest of the

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

Capital paid up, $5,000,000, Assets, $19,955 539

I respectfully solicit the continued patronage of policy holders in this powerful English Company, and a fair share of the patronage of my friends and the insuring public.

EUGENE D. WHITE, Man'r.
29 Stark street, Portland, Oregon.

THE NEW POTATO! Garfield! WILL BE The Leading Market Potato in the Future. Very prolific white, mealy, with a fine [illegible]. Far superior to the Burbank Seedling, "Snowflake" or "Peerless." For sale at the Seed Stores of H. HANSON, 174 Front and H. WATERHOUSE, opp. Burt [illegible] House.

Snow Flake

An elegant article for nourishing and whitening the skin, for concealing freckles and disfiguration [illegible] and sunburn, it cannot be excelled. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured and sold by

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,
Cor. Morrison and Second Sts., Portland.

FAIRBANKS SCALES
The Standard,
Durable,
Accurate.
L. H. PARKER,
AGENT,
26 N. Front st.,
Portland, Or.

STABLES. Finest Carriages. Footman furn[illegible] Telephone 331.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

CARTWRIGHT, English Watchmaker, 88 First (formerly at [illegible]) fills country orders.

Ostrich Feathers Dyed and Curled. Hair Work done. [illegible] 129 First.

A. ROBERTS, First and Alder, Leading Clothier and Hatter. First class work.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Drugs, etc., First and Alder, under the town clock.

NEW YORK JEWELRY CO., 107 First st., Sole Agents for Rockford R. R. Broad Watches.

SHOW CASES. Dixon Bernstein & Co., Mfrs., No. 108 Front, Portland; 37 Market, S. F.

SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands, etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

Carriages and Buggies.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A FINE [illegible]

Not in competition against the best Eastern work.

NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO.
W. JACKSON & CO., PROP'RS.
Factory and Repository, 22d and T.

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MOST PERFECT MADE
Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Prepared by a physician with special regard to health.

HANAN & SON TRADE HANAN MARK NEW YORK

How few understand what a perfect fit is! That painful period of "breaking in" is deemed a necessity to every new outfit. This is positively unnecessary. The scientific principles applied to the numerous shapes and sizes of the Hanan shoe insures perfect fit and their flexibility, absolute freedom from the tortures of "breaking in," as they are easy and comfortable from the first day. Sold everywhere. Ask your shoe dealer for them.

HANAN & SON.

EGGERT, YOUNG & CO.,
Sole Agents in Portland.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free.

DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills

In offering to the public Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the character of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills there can be no doubt. The great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call tens of thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply as a specific for Liver Complaints, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

THE ONLY GENUINE
McLANE'S PILLS,
Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills,
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEALTH

Swift's Specific cured me of rheumatism three months ago after my physicians had exhausted their remedies without giving relief.
C. P. GOODYEAR, Atty at Law, Brunswick, Ga.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism nearly forty years [illegible] Swift's Specific [illegible]. It is a God send to the suffering.
J. B. WALLER, Thompson, Ga.

I have been entirely relieved of [illegible] by [illegible] Swift's Specific, and passed through last winter without a relapse.
SYDNEY HERBERT, Ed. S. Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga.

TWENTY YEARS. I had been a sufferer from [illegible] nearly twenty years [illegible] Swift's Specific has cured [illegible]
MRS. EZRA MERSHON, Macon, Ga.

Swift's Specific has relieved me of rheumatism which at one time threatened to stop my ministerial work.
REV. W. A. KIRK, Cross Plains, Ala.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents, Portland, Oregon.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

J. J. Jennings, Oysters, Fish, Poultry and Game, SW. corner Fifth and Washington.

THE EAST.

General Grant Sinking Rapidly and Death Momentarily Expected.

THE LATEST BULLETINS

Widespread Sympathy Expressed for His Condition—No Possibility of His Living Through the Day

NEW YORK, April 1.—The following bulletin was given out at 8:30 A. M.: General Grant rested well until 4 A. M., when he was seized with an attack of weakness from which he rallied. (Signed) J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D., GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

At [illegible] A. M. ex-Senator Chaffee left General Grant's house. He said General Grant was very low, but conscious that he was dying. Mr. Chaffee believed the general was dying, and he might go away any minute, but doctors think he might last the day out.

At 10 o'clock ex-Senator Chaffee said the general was growing weaker. His throat is filling up, but the main trouble is with the heart. The doctors say he may die at any time.

10 A. M.—Authentic information at this hour is to the effect that General Grant is failing fast, and that it is only a question of a few hours until the end is reached. He is gradually sinking, but not suffering pain.

At 9:45 A. M. Rev. Dr. Newman left General Grant's house. He was met by several reporters and said: "The general solemnly realizes the fact he is near the end of his prolonged sufferings, but the strength of his intellect and calmness and serenity of his mind are wonderful."

A visitor who left the house at 10 o'clock said that the general had rallied and was conscious and composed. Senator Chaffee states that the sudden weakness of General Grant this morning was the result of an affection of the heart. It is understood now, 10:45 A. M., that the general has entirely lost the power of speech.

11 A. M.—General Grant is still alive, but sinking fast.

11:30 A. M.—A consultation of General Grant's physicians will be held at 2 P. M., before which no bulletins will be issued. It is now stated he is sitting up and is a trifle more comfortable.

At 12:30 P. M. General Badeau left Grant's house to send a private message from the telegraph office. While there he said General Grant was very low and sinking rapidly, that he may die in an hour and may live three or four days. "The general," said he, "is sitting up all the time except at long intervals, when he lies down for a little time. He is surrounded by all members of the family, and Dr. Douglas is in attendance."

General Badeau telegraphed to Colonel Bayne at Washington that at the consultation of the physicians of General Grant this afternoon it was considered doubtful if his throat was in condition to be examined, but that if it should be in condition it was doubtful if any good result would follow, because the disease of the throat is regarded as beyond control of the physicians.

5:50 P. M.—In response to an inquiry, Col. Fred Grant has just stated: "Father is very feeble, and I think failing. I hardly think he will get through the night."

Drs. Barker and Sands left the general's house after the consultation. Dr. Barker said perhaps the general would live through the night, if no serious complications should arise.

8 P. M.—At 2:45 P. M. General Grant was visited by Drs. Barker, Sands, Shrady and Douglas. His condition is an improvement upon that of the night. He has no pain in swallowing, takes liquid food as usual, is free from accumulation in the secretion in the nares, has had no attack of choking and no return of weakness. His pulse is still quite feeble, and his vitality is considerably impaired. He has not been unconscious at any time.

SINKING RAPIDLY.

About 6:30 P. M. Colonel Fred Grant sent the following dispatch to a friend at Washington: "Father is sinking rapidly."

At 7 o'clock General John Cochran called at the house to ask if the Loyal Legion, of which General Grant was commander-in-chief, could hold their meeting at Delmonico's with propriety. On learning General Grant's condition General Cochran stated the legion would adjourn immediately after assembling.

9:20 P. M.—General Grant is resting on the bed. He has taken his usual nourishment without inconvenience. The pain in his throat and cough are relieved and his general condition encouraging.

J. H. DOUGLASS, M. D.
GEO. F. SHRADY, M. D.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Windom of Minnesota, and ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, have just called at the house, but were unable to see the general on account of his condition.

8 P. M.—Hon. Cyrus W. Field, Senator Leland Stanford of California and ex-Commissioner of Public Works Hubert O. Thompson have called at the house within the last hour. Four detectives from police headquarters are patrolling in the vicinity of the Grant mansion. The windows of the general's bed room are being opened every now and then, as though to give the patient air. General Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant, has been sent for. When Mr. Stanford came out of the house, at 9:15, he said, in reply to inquiries from an associated press reporter: "General Grant is now propped in two chairs. He is suffering very much pain. The doctors hope he will pull through the night. I believe he will live until morning."

General Dent, on leaving the house this afternoon, left word that he be called if any material change took place. He is still in the city.

10:30 P. M.—Bishop Harris of Pennsylvania, Rev. Chas. C. Tiffany and General Clinton B. Fisk called about 10 o'clock, but came away immediately. Dr. Douglas just stated that there would be no new bulletins for a little while.

The military organization of the Loyal Legion was to have had its monthly meeting and banquet at Delmonico's to-night, but on account of General Grant's illness they adjourned after a brief session for transaction of necessary routine business. Generals Molineux, Cochrane, Viele, Garner and Graham, Admiral Nicholson and Commander Hooker were among those present.

HE GROWS RESTLESS.

11 P. M.—Since the last statement of the physicians the general has been very restless, and has been walking from room to room. Now he is quiet, resting in his chair. His throat has been cleaned, and the relief mentioned at 8 P. M. has continued since.

At 11:30 Doctors Douglas and Shrady and members of the household were all in the general's room, moving about when necessary on tip-toe. From the outside the house seemed quiet and peaceful, and neither of the doctors would leave.

At 11:40 ex-Senator Chaffee and General Ingalls left the house. Chaffee said: "I can't give much encouragement. The doctors feel more favorable to the opinion that the general will live until morning. The trouble is the general is very restless, moving about, or trying to move about. He is now lying on a cot with his eyes closed, but is not sleeping."

1 A. M.—The Grant mansion was locked up for the night soon after midnight, and at this hour all seems quiet within. Lights are in the general's bed room and on the upper story, and the general is believed to be asleep. Dr. Douglass, who did not originally intend to remain with the patient to-night, has joined Dr. Shrady in his vigil.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following resolution was adopted by the Union Soldiers Alliance at its regular meeting this evening:

Whereas, It has pleased God to afflict almost unto the point of death that great and exemplary man, the most successful leader of the Union hosts and beloved commander and comrade, General Ulysses S. Grant; therefore,

Resolved, That the comrades of the Union Soldiers Alliance of Washington, D. C., herein express the profound grief that fills their breasts because of the affliction that has befallen our distinguished host, and their warmest sympathy for him in this his hour of sore trial, united with their heartfelt wishes and most earnest prayers that the all wise Providence may yet avert the impending loss a sorrowing nation would sustain by his death.

GENERAL GRANT'S TRUST FUND.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Sun says it was reported yesterday that the trustees of the Grant fund of $250,000, the interest on which only goes to General Grant, have recently met and unanimously determined to allow the trust fund to remain intact after General Grant's death, the income to go to Mrs. Grant. "I do not know that there has been a meeting of the trustees for some time," [illegible] "but it is understood that Mrs. Grant is to receive the income. According to the terms of subscription it was expressly understood that when General Grant should die it should go to his widow. I suppose he has made a will and bequeathed it to his wife and family. It was originally inspired by [illegible] it was collected to be given to him, while the only reason it was not given to him outright was that his friends feared that sharpers might get it away from him. Results have proved the wisdom of the trustees. Most of the property is in Wabash funds."

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

MRS. GARFIELD TO MARRY AGAIN.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A Herald Pittsburg special says: For some time it has been an open secret that Mrs. Garfield has been contemplating marrying again. It is announced on good authority that the man of her choice is Rev. Mr. N. [illegible] Taylor, of Pennsylvania, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Westfield, Lawrence county. He is about 50 years old. One year ago last July Mrs. Taylor died suddenly of heart disease, and Mrs. Garfield extended her sympathies on the sad occasion. She and Mr. Taylor frequently met thereafter on occasion of his visit to Mentor. Mr. Taylor now visits the house of Mrs. Garfield frequently. His congregation has been made to understand that the marriage will take place some time during the coming summer.

THE REPORT DENIED.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Friends of Mrs. Garfield deny the published reports that she is to marry a Rev. Mr. Taylor of Pennsylvania. She is living quietly in Cleveland and is educating her children for careers of usefulness.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

WALL STREET, April 1.—Stocks opened strong, with Central Pacific the feature, which showed a gain of [illegible] per cent over the closing quotations last evening. After opening the market was quiet during the first hour, but prices were strong until shortly before 11 o'clock, when there was a slight yielding in quotations, led by the Central Pacific, which declined to [illegible]. At 11 o'clock the market was very dull and steady.

RATES TO BE RAISED.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A meeting of managers of the leading lines between the Missouri and Atlantic seaboard was held here to-day, and a resolution passed to restore rates to a basis of 25 cents on grain from Chicago to New York, May 1, and maintain them. A committee was appointed to draft a plan for the general association, also committees to draft plans for three pools—one of roads south of Peoria, Illinois, one north and one west of the Mississippi river.

GREAT LOSS OF SHEEP.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., April 1.—It is estimated forty thousand sheep have died in this county during the last three months, owing to scarcity of feed and unusual severity of the winter. Farmers say the wool industry has received a back set that it will take years to recover.

JEFF DAVIS IN FAIR CONDITION.

BILOXI, Miss., April 1.—Exaggerated reports concerning the health of Jefferson Davis are in circulation. He is suffering from a complication of an old wound in his foot and rheumatism which prevents him from walking, but otherwise he is in very good health.

STRUCK AGAINST REDUCTION.

CHICAGO, April 1.—An Inter Ocean Bloomington special says: Of 250 miners employed by the McLean County Coal Company 225 struck to-day against a reduction in price of mining of 5 cents per ton.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—James F. Chandler and John B. Clemenings, cashier of the First national bank at Bushnell, were arrested and brought here to-day charged with embezzling $[illegible] or more of the bank funds. They were held in bonds $[illegible].

THE GALLOWS CHEATED.

RENO, Nev., April 1.—Simon Strong, the wife murderer, and who was to have been sentenced next Saturday, hanged himself with a silk handkerchief in jail this morning.

GRANT'S EARLY MARRIED LIFE.

The Places that Knew Him Intimately When Fame Did Not.

The house in which General Grant, then a lieutenant, was married to Miss Julia Dent on August 24, 1848, in St. Louis, is still standing on Cerre street, St. Louis. It has been turned into a boarding house and there is very little now in the grimy and dilapidated appearance to suggest the elegance which characterized it in the days when it was the residence of the Dents. The bridal couple did not make this house their home, but after a wedding trip they returned to St. Louis and lived for some time with Mrs. Grant's parents at their farm. It was there, at the residence known as the Wish-ton-Wish, that their daughter Nellie (now Mrs. Sartoris) was born, as were one or two of the boys. After a prolonged furlough, Lieutenant Grant resumed his army duties, spending part of his time at Jefferson barracks, where he was located at the time of his marriage, and part of the time elsewhere. In 1852 he was assigned to a post in Oregon territory, whither he took his wife and children. It was a lonesome place, however, and the distance from her home and friends was so great that the young wife became an almost constant sufferer from homesickness. She bore it as long as she could, but finally induced her husband to send her home.

NOT A MODEL FARMER.

He either came with her or soon followed her, having resigned his army commission. This was in 1854. He located with his family out on the Dent farm, Mr. Dent having made his daughter a present of eighty acres and four slaves. They lived there very nicely but Grant did not find the life congenial. Everybody liked him because he was sociable, kindly, and adapted himself to all sorts of company. But nobody pointed him out as a model farmer, and he knew it. The chief farming he did was to haul cordwood to town and sell it, on which occasion the very familiar costume which clad his gaunt form was a jeans pants, gray woolen shirt, one or two "galluses," a pair of rawhide boots, a slouch hat and an untrimmed beard. A black snake whip made him complete. Somehow or other he didn't get along very well, and he complained because he could find nothing to do by which he could earn a living. He was in no desperate strait, because his father-in-law was quite well to do, but his pride stood in the way of accepting any more assistance than was absolutely necessary. Finally he learned that the county court was about to appoint a new county surveyor, and being an expert civil engineer he wrote an application for the position. Another aspirant was Col. E. C. Salomon, and as Grant was not possessed of any very prepossessing appearance, or of any of the "influence" which was as essential then as now, his application was rejected.

A START IN BUSINESS.

Tiring of farm life he moved to St. Louis again and rented a house. There the family lived in very nice style, and Grant meanwhile sought some employment which would enable him to make a living for his growing family. He knew very few people, and besides, his army life had totally unfitted him for commercial pursuits, so that he found very poor success in his search. His funds began to run low, and after boarding for a time, he moved his family into a very diminutive cottage.

About the time he took up his residence in this place he went into partnership with a Mr. Boggs in the real estate business. The style of the firm was Grant & Boggs. Their furniture consisted of a pine table and a couple of chairs, and they kept an account book in the drawer of the table. An army officer is not a good collector as a rule and Grant was an exceptionally bad one, because of his soft heartedness, his disposition being to forego his commission whenever a renter appeared to be in distress. The firm did not prosper and the little office room closed up. He lived for some time longer on the farm, and then determined to go over to Galena, where his father was, and assist in the management of the old gentleman's tannery. He could not take slaves into Illinois, so he and his wife gave their four human chattels to John F. Long, and moved the balance of their belongings over to the Sucker state in 1857. Soon afterwards the war broke out and Grant was not long in discovering that there was at least one way in which he could earn a living and earn it nobly.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron will restore lost vitality.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

The British Attack on Tamai to be made on Saturday.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY

De Freycinet Completes Part of his Cabinet—The French Steadily Driven Back in Tonquin—Russia's Answer to England

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Paris received this morning reports M. de Freycinet has now accepted President Grevy's offer and will form a new cabinet immediately.

DE FREYCINET'S CABINET.

PARIS, April 1.—M. DeFreycinet has resumed his task of forming a new French ministry. He expects to conclude his work to-morrow. It is now stated M. DeFreycinet will act as minister of the interior in the new cabinet, and the post of minister of foreign affairs, which had been occupied by M. Jules Ferry, will be filled by the present French ambassador to Germany, Baron DeCourcel.

DE FREYCINET'S TASK UNCOMPLETED.

PARIS, April 1.—De Freycinet has failed to secure the adhesion of the Clemenceau section, as it insists upon a thoroughgoing war policy. It is reported that General Campenon has refused to accept a portfolio in the new cabinet, unless the French operations in Tonquin be confined to the Red river delta. De Freycinet to-night submitted to President Grevy the following partial list of members: De Freycinet, president of the council and minister of the interior; Baron De Courcel, minister of foreign affairs; Floquet, minister of justice; Spuller, minister of public instruction; Duke De Auerstadt, minister of war; Rear Admiral Aube, minister of marine.

THE FRENCH RETREATING.

PARIS, April 1.—General Briere de Lisle telegraphs from Hanoi under date of yesterday: "After a fresh encounter with the enemy at Lang Kong, yesterday evening General Herbinger continued to retreat in good order along the Kep and Dequan routes. General Negrier's present condition is favorable. After seeing him I hope to rejoin the second brigade in defense of the rivers."

The war office has received a dispatch from General de Lisle, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, stating that Chinese in large numbers are continually harrassing the French troops in their retreat from Langson.

THE FRENCH POSITION CRITICAL.

PARIS, April 1.—A dispatch dated Hanoi this morning states that the situation of the French army there is critical. A large Chinese force, under European leaders, the dispatch says, is endeavoring to cut off the French retreat. General Negrier has arrived at Hanoi. He is making good progress toward recovery from his wound. The people at Hanoi are calm.

CHINA WANTS PEACE.

PARIS, April 1.—M. Ferry to-day handed President Grevy a dispatch which he had just received, stating the Chinese government had accepted Ferry's proposals for peace, and wished to fix a date for the evacuation of positions now occupied by Chinese. The dispatch was dated subsequent to the defeat of the French forces.

COLONEL HERBINGER SAFE.

PARIS, April 1.—A dispatch from Tonquin reports that Colonel Herbinger has reached Kep and Chu unmolested and taken a strong defensive position.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, April 1.—In the evening on the bourse prices all rose. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 80 francs 80 centimes.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLE.

RUSSIA PARTIALLY ACCEDES TO ENGLAND'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, April 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon states that Russia's answer to England's proposals on the Afghan question amounts to a cordial acceptance of the proposals as made by Earl Granville, British foreign minister. The Gazette says Russia consents to accept as debatable territory the zone laid out as such by England and accepts the principle that the frontier line shall not be drawn further south than Karezelias and Chaman-i-Bed or further north than Shirtepe and Sariyazi. This leaves as the only point still to be discussed, the Russian suggestion that it would be more practicable if the zone of survey overlapped, or roughly defined the zone of debatable land, in order to allow for topographical and ethnographical conditions not expected. This suggested extension of the zone of survey, as it would carry the zone to the south of the boundary line run by M. Lessar, the Russian commissioner appointed to meet Sir Peter Lumsden, British commissioner, to arrange the Afghan boundary dispute, may yet prove serious enough. The Gazette thinks this will cause further difficulty.

A WAR NOTE FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—The government is in arrears to soldiers for several months pay and to-day the wives of soldiers attempted to secure attention to their husbands' demands by appearing in force at the office of the minister of finance. Bands of women collected to the number of 2000 or more at a point near the building occupied by the cabinet officials and at an appointed hour they marched in a body to the office of the minister of finance. Pushing past the guards they entered the office and confronting the minister, demanded the pay due their husbands. Policemen were called in and tried to expel them, but the women turned on the officers and forced them to retire. The finance minister made a plausible excuse for delay in paying the men, but the women declared his answer unsatisfactory and made a rush for him. He, however, escaped by jumping out of a back window.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

TAMAI TO BE ATTACKED SATURDAY.

LONDON, April 1.—A later dispatch from Suakim says it is expected the British attack upon Tamai will be made to-morrow. The Marai tribe, 3000 strong, have offered to submit to the British.

SUAKIM, April 1.—The troops at General McNeil's zereba will march out at daybreak to construct a zereba, three miles nearer Tamai. They will be supported by a detachment of cavalry. Troops at General Graham's camp will then advance to the first zereba, and the whole British force will attack Tamai Saturday. There appears to be about 12,000 Arabs between Hasheen and Tamai.

WILL ADVANCE FRIDAY.

SUAKIM, April 1.—A detachment of cavalry was sent out this morning to reconnoitre in the neighborhood of Tamai. They found Tamai occupied by a large force of the enemy. A general advance of British forces will begin to-morrow morning at daybreak. The troops will stop at the zereba to-morrow night and will march on to Tamai Friday morning.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

BERLIN, April 1.—This being the 71st anniversary of the birthday of Prince Bismarck, the day is being celebrated throughout the empire as a holiday with extraordinary interest. The emperor and his son, the Crown Prince Frederick William, attended by all resident princes of the imperial family, called upon the chancellor at 10 o'clock in the morning and congratulated him. The Kaiser was especially warm and earnest in his expressions of regard. During this imperial visit the emperor personally presented the himself the wonderful oil copy of the great portrait of himself to Prince Bismarck, as a personal memento. The emperor himself decorated Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the chancellor, with the order of the Red Eagle. The imperial visitors spent most of the remainder of the morning at the chancellor's residence. After their departure the federal counsellors and ministers called and presented their congratulations. The Bismarck birthday testimonial committee subsequently visited the chancellor and formally presented him with the title deeds of the great Schoen-hausen estate. The entire afternoon was taken up by delegates who had come to present testimonials from all classes of the German people and from all parts of the empire. It is rumored that two Russian generals of high rank, who have quietly arrived here, bear from the czar a signal favor to Prince Bismarck as a present in honor of his birthday.

All newspapers publish warm tributes to the worth and genius of Prince Bismarck. Opposition papers praise the chancellor's efforts during the present and recent years to maintain peace among nations, and fulfill his duty to the emperor and German nation.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Emperor William kissed Prince Bismarck several times during their interview to-day and tears filled Bismarck's eyes. Visitors have streamed to the palace throughout the day and thousands of congratulatory letters and telegraphic dispatches, including messages from all European courts have been received. The Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky telegraphed congratulations. Prince Bismarck this evening entertained 40 guests at a banquet.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ASPINWALL IN ASHES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following dispatch from Commander Kane of the Galena has just been received by the secretary of the navy: "Aspinwall is in ashes, burned by the insurgents to escape capture by the government troops. The Pacific Mail dock and railroad property on the north end of the island, and canal property at Crispol are the only buildings saved. Shipping is safe. Have all my force on shore protecting property. My ship is crowded with refugees. Thousands are destitute and without shelter."

THE DESTRUCTION OF COLON.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A dispatch received at the office of the Panama Railroad Company in this city, gives the following account of the destruction of the city of Colon, or Aspinwall: "The revolutionists have destroyed Colon by fire. The wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is the only one that remains standing. Shops and property on the beach were saved. Stop all freights. We need six wharf building gangs, material for construction of wharfs, pile drivers, etc. Charter a steamer and supply us with ample provisions to sustain gangs while at work. Communication with Panama entirely cut off."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

PANAMA (via Galveston), April 1.—Communication with Colon is reopened. A force sent from here attacked Preston on the afternoon of March 30th, and drove back a small outpost on the morning of the 31st. A fight in the town of Colon has commenced. Cannon are used and the firing is heavy. While the fight was in progress a fire, the origin of which is not yet known, broke out. Preston, when he saw defeat was inevitable made his escape. Many of his men were killed or captured. The town by this time is in flames and everything swept away save a few Panama railroad buildings on the north beach. All piers, except the Pacific Mail Company's are burned, and all the railroad company's books lost. The canal company saved its books and $180,000 in specie. All cars on tracks are destroyed. The new town of Christopher Columbus escaped.

CANADA.

THE RIEL REBELLION.

WINNIPEG, April 1.—Dispatches from Battleford to-day show improvements in the situation there. Messages received from the agent of the Hudson Bay Company say the Indians have left town and gone in a westerly direction. Women in the barracks are greatly relieved, feeling that the Indians do not contemplate attacking them. Every precaution has been taken to repulse the Indians should they make an attack. J. Strong, one of the men in the barracks, wires as follows: "With a heavy attack our situation would be critical." It is understood from this the Indians are not believed to have gone far, and that danger from an attack is not yet over.

BATTLEFORD BURNED.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The Stonies and Crees joined other bands yesterday and killed George Applegarth, a farm instructor and two settlers, and burned a large number of settlers' houses. All buildings in Battleford are pillaged and burned. It is expected Big Bear's band and the Fort Pitt Indians will also join in the rebellion. Big Bear with 800 warriors is with Riel, who is now said to have 2000 armed men, but no field pieces. It is not known when Middleton will order an advance of troops.

DELAY COMPLAINED OF.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1.—Many members around the house to-night blame the government for not using the American route for transporting troops either by permission of the United States or sending arms and accoutrements through in bond, with men attired in plain clothes.

AID ASKED FOR THE SOUDAN.

MONTREAL, April 1.—It is stated by a government official, who came here from Ottawa, that a cable message from Lord Wolseley had been received by Lord Lansdowne, asking if he could get one or two regiments from Canada for service in the Soudan.

ORDERED TO BE READY.

HALIFAX, April 1.—The Sixty-third Rifles have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the northwest territory.

ENGLAND.

A GREAT STRIKE.

LONDON, April 1.—Twenty-five thousand is the total number of colliers who went on a strike to-day in Yorkshire, against a 10 per cent. reduction of wages.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 1.—At wool sales to-day 11,156 bales of Port Phillip and Sydney were disposed of. The market was firm.

WANT CONSUL PIATT RETAINED.

LONDON, April 1.—The mayor and many of the citizens of Cork have signed a memorial to President Cleveland, praying him to retain Mr. Piatt as United States consul at Queenstown.

MEXICO.

MEXICAN CONGRESS MEETS.

CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), April 1.—Congress convened this evening. The president's message warmly opposes the attempt of Barrios for forcible unification of the Central American republics. Strong sympathy for San Salvador and Nicaragua was manifested among the members.

CALIFORNIA.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Dr. John W. Foye, resident physician of the City and County hospital, died to-day.

Francis Berton, Swiss consul and head of the banking firm of F. Berton & Co. of this city died to-day.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC LEASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The full text of the circular issued by Governor Stanford announcing the lease by the Southern Pacific Company of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad lines is published this evening. It shows that the circular was drawn up on February 27 last, but has been kept secret up to the present time. The terms of the lease are essentially the same as announced last night.

M'COMB THE WINNER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The seventy-five yard foot race which took place this afternoon between the two celebrated sprinters, Kittleman and McComb, was won by McComb by one foot. Time seven and one-quarter seconds. There was $4000 in the pools.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, April 1.—Archbishop Seghers arrived to-day. He was met at the wharf by a deputation in carriages and on foot, and was escorted to the Catholic cathedral, where full service was held in presence of 700 persons, the bells meanwhile pealing a joyous welcome to the archbishop, who is very popular with all religious bodies here.

The following passengers left for San Francisco to-day by the steamer Geo. W. Elder: W. H. Oliver, Miss Moore, J. F. Jarett, Edward Fenton, A. Martin, Hon. Judge Walker, N. North, Geo. Clark, H. Franklin, L. B. Whitock, F. W. Walker, Capt. G. B. Dolbel, M. MacDonald, James J. Flaherty, H. H. Flaherty.

UTAH.

POLYGAMISTS ARRESTED.

SALT LAKE, April 1.—Judson P. Arnold, polygamist, was arrested last night on an indictment for unlawful cohabitation and released on $1500 bail. A. M. Musser, former superintendent of the Deseret Telegraph Company was arrested to-day on the same charge and also released on bail.

WASHINGTON.

Measures of Retrenchment being Taken in Several Departments.

A FEW NEW NOMINATIONS.

Pension Agents Instructed as to their Duties—Two Ways of Making up the Public Debt Statement—Notes of News

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Manning had addressed a circular letter to all department officers, requesting them to report to him in writing as soon as practicable to what extent, in their opinion, the force employed under their direction can be reduced without detriment to the public service, and whether the method of doing business can be simplified, and in general to make such suggestions and recommendations as may occur to them, whereby the efficiency of the service may be improved and expenses curtailed.

WARNING TO PENSION AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Commissioner Black to-day issued the following circular to pension agents: Investigations now in progress show that in some instances very gross frauds have been perpetrated on the government through the instrumentality of clerks employed in pension agencies. You must exercise the greatest care in regard to selection of your subordinates. The government, it is true, may be reimbursed from your bond for such losses as are above referred to, but this does not prevent the resulting scandal to the service. This message of earnest caution is sent you to call your attention in particular to your own risk and duty in the premises. Investigate your agencies thoroughly. Take all possible precaution to cleanse the service of every suspicious or unworthy person. (Signed,) John C. Black, commissioner.

A NEW LAND OFFICE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Commissioner Sparks of the land office, has made an order that no cases heretofore made "special" shall be acted upon until they have been reached in regular order of examination. This order does not include cases already approved for patent, and in such cases patents may issue.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—After the reading of the journal the chair laid before the senate several communications which he had received in regard to the failing health of General Grant, and asked if it was the pleasure of the senate that the secretary should read them. Several senators responded in the affirmative, whereupon the associated press bulletins were read from the secretary's desk.

The nomination of Joseph E. Johnston to be commissioner of railroads was favorably reported from the senate committee on railroads to-day. The report was unanimous.

NEW NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president sent the following nomination to the senate to-day, J. O. Knott, of Maryland, to be second assistant postmaster general.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Captain William J. Volkmar, Fifth cavalry, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major. Captain George H. Burton, Twenty-first infantry, to be inspector-general with the rank of major.

POSTING THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Henley has at the request of the president prepared a presentation of the political status of the rival factions of the democratic party in California which he has submitted to the president and members of the cabinet. The statement is signed by Hearst, English and Tarpey of the state central committee.

PEARSON'S NOMINATION FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The nomination of Henry G. Pearson to be postmaster of New York City was favorably reported from the senate committee on postoffices and post roads to-day, but was not acted upon in the senate.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Information comes through private channels to senators that the president does not intend to make removals from offices which have fixed terms.

The question of final adjournment hinges upon the decision of a caucus. The opinions of republican senators were divided as between adjournment Thursday or Friday, or prolongation of the session into next week.

The decrease of the public debt for March amounts to $483,000.

Two statements have been issued, one in the usual form, and another in a form suggested by C. N. Jordon of New York, a bank expert. The latter form shows a reduction of the amount of cash in the treasury, as made up from the following accounts: Gold and silver certificates, and United States notes held for certificates of deposit, under the act of June 8, 1872. Debt statement is increased by Pacific railroad bonds and accrued interest about $65,300,000.

CLEVELAND'S CHOICE.

Postmaster Pearson's Reappointment the Topic of Greatest Interest in New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Specials from New York state that Pearson's nomination to the New York postmastership is the political sensation of the hour. Mayor Grace, it is understood, was of the opinion that if Pearson should be reappointed it would bring to the democratic ticket in New York next fall support that it otherwise could not obtain. Pearson's nomination, he and Manning agreed, would hold to the democratic party the independent republican vote that was cast for Cleveland, and in addition the appointment would, they argued, repay any debt that the mugwumps would claim to be due them, and at the same time it could give no offense to any person save those who look upon a public office as political spoil. The president is in favor of the nomination next fall in New York for governor of some man who has made a reform record and who will draw to the democratic ranks republican voters. Cleveland also says Pearson's nomination is a notable exception to the course he will pursue in future. This means that Pearson is about the only republican who will receive a federal office. In deciding upon his nomination the president realized the disappointment it would give his democratic friends in the Empire state. Pearson's appointment is not altogether distasteful to the county democracy, because they believe that it insures the appointment of Hubert O. Thompson as collector of the port, but the Tammany ward workers who make politics a business will be slow to forgive Pearson's appointment. Tammany men here say that there is every indication that republicans will nominate a reformer for governor, some such man as Mayor Love of Brooklyn, and they do not believe that the independent republicans, if called upon to choose between the two reform tickets, will hesitate a moment from returning to their old party allegiance. They look upon the appointment of Pearson as simply one of the most important offices in the country thrown away, and they predict that the president will regard this nomination as the one great mistake of his public career. They point to Hayes' administration as an example of what Cleveland may be possibly be compelled to endure. Hayes' appointments were so distasteful to the regular republican organization in New York that he was repudiated by the Rochester convention, in which Platt and Conkling led the anti-administration forces, and he never recovered from the assault made upon him.

RUSSIA.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

MOSCOW, April 1.—The large business house of Malkiel has failed. Liabilities, 2,000,000 roubles.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Wheat ruled strong and higher on bad crop news and foreign war reports, closing at [illegible] higher; 75½c April, 78¼c May, [illegible] June. Corn closed ¼c higher, 37½c April, 41½c May, [illegible] June. Oats firmer at 27¾c April, 31½c May, [illegible] June. Rye quiet and steady at 62½c. Barley nominal at 62@65c.

Pork firmer at $11 80 April. Lard firm at $6 75 April. Boxed meats steady. Dry salted shoulders $4 60@4 60; short ribs $5 90@5 92½c; short clear $6 40@6 45.

Whiskey, firm at $1 15.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Wool, dull and steady. Domestic fleece, 28@[illegible]; Texas, 13@21c.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885

BANCROFT'S LATEST VOLUME

The diligence of Hubert H. Bancroft has added another volume to the series of historical works on the Pacific [illegible] America. The new volume is the [illegible] of the series, and forms volume four of the History of Mexico. It covers the interesting [illegible] of the Mexican revolutionary struggle—a struggle which Americans are wont to look upon with a certain condescension, because [illegible] Mexicans more slowly than [illegible] tained [illegible] with less [illegible] Mr. Bancroft's work [illegible] which excludes every [illegible] cal accuracy and justice [illegible] the actual [illegible] life in Mexico and [illegible] a people [illegible] be tried and judged by [illegible] standards [illegible].

In [illegible] fact that [illegible] little [illegible] revolutionary war, are certainly judged by the [illegible] of [illegible] rose, [illegible] Mexicans were deserving [illegible] credit for the national movement [illegible]. That they have not reached as high a [illegible] as this nation cannot be justly charged as a reproach, since local self-government was unknown to them before the revolutionary movement began, and custom, prejudice and [illegible] have been against the ready assimilation of republican institutions.

Following out this parallel between the two nations and their struggles for independence, the historian shows that Mexico had far weightier cause for revolt than the American colonies. In the first place came the material wrongs, chief among which was the outrageous [illegible] which denaturalized the son of the Spaniard born in America. If anything were needed to break down the spirit of loyalty and to convert a nation into the condition of serfs, it was this royal edict. It took many years to remove the ingrained love for rulers which had been handed down from father to son; even the deprivation of their political rights to the unfortunate Creoles who happened to first see the light of day in the new world was not sufficient to overthrow this hereditary sentiment, but the time came when years of oppression began to [illegible] the people. The opening of the present century found the Mexican populace ripe for any revolt which should give them an opportunity to wreak vengeance on their oppressors. To this primal cause of grievance were added others scarcely less galling. There were social jealousies bred by the caste system and the consequent exclusion from political preferment, and the system of commercial monopoly in the hands of the Spaniards. The highest offices in the government, the army and the church were filled exclusively, as Mr. Bancroft clearly shows, by men from Spain. In spite of many assertions to the contrary, he maintains, and adduces proof to bear out his statements, that promotion to important positions was practically closed to the Spanish-American. In the church at [illegible] the Spanish Americans were given [illegible] of preferment, but [illegible] all the [illegible] New Spain, with a single exception, [illegible] by the European clergy. Was it unnatural that a deadly hatred between the two classes should result from this rank injustice? But the cause which came home to the [illegible] and fireside and affected all classes was the oppressive monopoly of the trades [illegible]. No native industry could flourish which interfered in the slightest manner with the monopoly of some Spanish grandee. The fruit of this was high prices for all the necessaries of life and the cutting off of the colonies from many sources of lucrative industry. The lower orders of the people, the Mestizos and Indians, made common cause with the Creoles against the exactions of the Spaniards, many of whom occupied the same position toward the country which the absolute Irish landlord of to-day does his estates in Galway or Sligo. As if these material causes were not enough to alienate the common people the rulers [illegible] insulted their religious faith by expelling the Jesuits, and the revolt which followed this cruel policy led to other humiliations of the clergy which added fuel to the smoldering flames of revolution.

Yet the rule of intolerance and priestcraft had made the people as children, and it was many years before they were able to throw off this distressing yoke and begin to think for themselves. The Creoles were better educated than the Spaniards who oppressed them. They saw the French revolution and the recognition of the independence of the American colonies; yet it is doubtful whether they would have risen and asserted themselves had not Napoleon harried the old country so effectually that its rulers could no longer keep a watchful eye on their Spanish-American colonies, and when two sovereigns were compelled to abdicate the divinity that so long had hedged about the Spanish king departed forever. On September 15, 1810, the long-smouldering fire broke out with great fierceness, and the common people revenged their wrongs with the bloodiest reprisals. It is significant, as the historian points out, that less than five revolutions broke out in Spanish America in this same year—in Caracas, Buenos Ayres, New Granada, Carthagena and Chili.

This volume, which covers the period from 1804 to 1824, is devoted to the history of these revolutionary struggles for independence and the incidents which led to them. The story is given with a minuteness of detail which has never been attempted by an English-speaking historian. Like all Mr. Bancroft's works, it is founded on books and documents which form the best testimony, and all the statements have been compared and verified with the most laborious care. It is not a pleasant story, for savage passions were glutted on both sides and the scenes when towns were taken and [illegible] rival in horror anything which the records of modern warfare can show. Were it not for the cause which they represented, and which was ever before their eyes even in the midst of barbaric cruelties, the long struggle of the revolutionists would not be worth this careful attention. The general reader in glancing over this volume will perhaps say that too much space has been allotted to the alternate successes and failures of Hidalgo and Morelos, the two heroes of the people, but Mr. Bancroft is not writing history for the general reader. He is writing history for the student as well, and no specialist interested in Mexican history will grudge the space which is here given to the record of this peculiar struggle of a nation for independence. After ten years of bloodshed Mexico was declared free, but this result was not achieved [illegible] of the generals of the people, but by a renegade from the enemy, [illegible] who had the opportunity to [illegible] the Washington of the new republic, [illegible] misled by [illegible] and fell in his [illegible]. Mr. Bancroft places [illegible] below Hidalgo, Morelos, or Bravo in this struggle for independence because he [illegible] tered it through selfish motives and [illegible] when the ultimate result was certain. In his final chapter the historian reviews the ten years' struggle, outlines its salient features and its marked influence on Mexican history. The book is made more valuable to the student by careful bibliographical appendices to the many chapters, by frequent references and by accurate maps of the scenes of the various battles.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS

Meeting of the New Board of Immigration Commissioners—Organization Effected—Report of Mr. Carlisle the Secretary

The state board of immigration commissioners, appointed by the governor in accordance with H. B. No. 43, passed at the recent session of the legislature, held their first meeting this morning at 10 o'clock. Present—H. W. Corbett and Chas. H. Dodd, who were members of the Oregon immigration board; Hon. H. B. Miller, of Josephine county, and Mr. W. N. Ladue, president of the First National bank of Salem. Mr. Cox, of Pendleton, the member from eastern Oregon, was unavoidably absent.

The permanent organization was effected by the election of Chas. H. Dodd chairman, and [illegible] B. Carlisle secretary.

There were a number of applications for the position of secretary, all of which were duly considered.

Inasmuch as Mr. Carlisle had been with the board from the first, has served it [illegible] and faithfully, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the members, it was [illegible] he merited the compliment of reappointment, and it was made unanimously.

After a discussion of ways and means, there was appointed an executive committee of three, Messrs. Dodd, Corbett and Ladue (a majority of which may act officially), which committee will manage the affairs of the board until rules and regulations for the government of the commission shall have been completed and adopted.

The matter of a location for the board in this city was left to the executive committee. The title adopted was in keeping with the [illegible] ating [illegible] "Oregon State Board of Immigration Commissioners." At [illegible] adjourned [illegible] at 7 [illegible] evening.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] report [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] In view of the fact that [illegible] generally known [illegible] the first [illegible] the work of the organization [illegible] The following summarized reports [illegible] statistics now [illegible] tions, [illegible] applications [illegible] work [illegible] applications [illegible] tickets since January [illegible] secretary has [illegible] knowledge [illegible] immigrants [illegible] ascertained, directly or [illegible] tary [illegible] farms [illegible] March 31 [illegible] highest price asked [illegible] cent from western states [illegible] other sources [illegible] letters answered in writing, 57 letters answered in print, 1,586 pieces of printed matter mailed to Europe, 167 pieces [illegible] railway, [illegible] pieces to [illegible] at New Orleans, 10,400 pieces on hand [illegible] pieces received from eight counties [illegible] number of [illegible] ing printed matter for distribution [illegible]

EXPENSES [illegible]

December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]
February	[illegible]
March	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

In concluding [illegible] secretary [illegible] desires to express his thanks not only to the [illegible] of the board but the members of the [illegible] and those of the general public who have taken an interest in the work, for aid and [illegible] during the [illegible]. From any point of observation [illegible] of the board, where it has been brought [illegible] relations, not only with immigrants [illegible] but [illegible] it is apparent [illegible] immigration [illegible] and has accomplished [illegible] state [illegible] The work of the Oregon immigration board has laid a splendid [illegible] for the future [illegible] board, which, [illegible] for the interests of the state in the [illegible] of its immigration.

THE EAST SIDE

FIRE DELEGATES

The election of a board of fire delegates [illegible] take place last evening [illegible] the new act to regulate the [illegible] on the first Friday in April [illegible] chief engineer overlooked in calling special meetings for that purpose on the 1st of April [illegible] suggestive date. The matter is governed by section 2 of article 4, which says that "at the annual meeting of each company to be held on the first Friday in [illegible] each year, each company shall elect a foreman, two assistant foremen, a president, secretary and treasurer, and three delegates," etc. This [illegible] will [illegible] the first and third ward companies to [illegible] the time of their annual meetings in conformity thereto. The joke will be on those who have to foot the bills for the amendments [illegible].

THE ST. JAMES AGAIN

Mrs. M. E. Myers, proprietor of the St. James saloon and mother of Dillon Myers, the shootist, appeared in the recorder's court again yesterday, this time to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, preferred by Marshal [illegible]. She pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury and the trial was set for 10 o'clock this morning. Later in the day an attachment was placed on the saloon goods by Constable [illegible] to satisfy a claim of Thomas Knode for $[illegible], with costs and disbursements. The claim was [illegible].

RELIGIOUS

Elder Charles L. Boyd, pastor of the Seventh-day Adventist church of East Portland, has just returned from Corvallis, where he held a series of meetings and organized a church. The quarterly meeting of the East Portland church will occur Saturday and Sunday next, to which all are cordially invited.

Rev. C. C. Poling, pastor of the Evangelical church, returned yesterday from Dayton, Oregon, where he has been assisting in a series of revival meetings for the past two weeks. He reports the church there in a flourishing condition.

Communicants of St. David's church are particularly requested to attend the service this evening.

CASUALTIES

Monday afternoon a horse being shod by [illegible], an employe of John Parker, became fractious, kicked and bruised his right leg just above the knee and stepped upon his left foot, fracturing his third toe. Dr. Eldy attended him. He is able to "get around," but not to work.

Early Tuesday evening, Claire, eldest son of [illegible] Patton, aged about eight years, got into a farmer's wagon coming down J street, in which were several other boys. They objecting to his company, pitched him out behind, by which he sustained a fracture of the small bone of the left leg in the fleshy part below the knee. [illegible] age of the boys responsible should not [illegible] for such an act.

THE BANNER PRECINCT

[illegible] Tabor is blessed with a peace and [illegible] community, judging from the [illegible] of the justice of the peace there. Since [illegible] his only duties have been to punch [illegible] on the quarterly reports of the postmaster, for which he receives fifty cents a punch.

COLFAX NOTES

COLFAX, W. T., March [illegible]

This spring is the most pleasant and promising one ever known in this country. Peach and [illegible] are on the eve of budding, and in Snake river bottom everything is in full bloom. [illegible]

[illegible] sown this [illegible] the only thing that [illegible] will be the price of grain [illegible] anything like a fair price [illegible] complications in Europe seem to look [illegible] to advance in American markets [illegible] be placed squarely on his feet, and many a note drawing [illegible] per cent. per month would be canceled.

The wool interest is yearly increasing and promises to become a great industry in this country. Last year was a very severe one owing to low prices and the delay in getting returns. The wool growers association of this county should investigate the cause of the delays on the part of commission merchants when requested to sell.

Cattle and horses will bring a fair price this season, as a number of eastern buyers are already in the field. One band of horses have been already taken east and several other bands will soon follow.

Immigrants are daily arriving. About thirty families from east Tennessee arrived this week.

A SCANDALOUS STATEMENT

OREGON CITY, Or., March 31, 1885.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Sunday's *Standard* contained a scandalous local paragraph referring to the estate of the late George La Rocque and the conduct of Hon. J. F. Apperson, the executor, and especially charging the executor with conniving to have a guardian [illegible] for [illegible] La Rocque, the youngest [illegible]. We learn [illegible] our firm is retained by [illegible] of the young man named [illegible] in conjunction with Messrs. Gearin & Gilbert, of your city, to apply for the appointment of such guardian, and the proceedings were instituted pursuant to such employment. Mr. Apperson [illegible] nothing to do with that matter, directly or indirectly, although [illegible] are urged by the senior editor of the *Standard* to make the movement in the interest of the young man named. Yours respectfully,

JOHNSON, McCOWN & IDLEMAN,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON

The [illegible] has stopped [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cedar River [illegible]

[illegible]

Walla Walla [illegible] residence [illegible]

[illegible] $100 [illegible]

A large [illegible] in Walla Walla [illegible]

[illegible] buildings in North Yakima.

Last Thursday morning, Mr. [illegible] found dead in bed [illegible]

A correspondent [illegible] Spring [illegible] some information [illegible]

The steamer John Gates was laid up Monday, there being only a small quantity of wheat to move, and the [illegible] stage than the D. S. Baker can carry [illegible].

[illegible] on the Yakima river. M. W. Powell, of Kittitas valley, brought over 200 pelts to Yakima [illegible] last week, which he [illegible] the Yakima river.

William Alexander, a pioneer rancher on [illegible] aged [illegible] years, died at his home [illegible] last Friday. He leaves [illegible] considerable property, but has no relatives [illegible] that his friends are aware of.

[illegible] on Whatcom [illegible] vein of [illegible] Whatcom [illegible] Hope mine.

[illegible] at Spokane [illegible] Kalama [illegible] with Mr. [illegible] drew [illegible] left [illegible] side. He was [illegible] wound is not [illegible]

Seventy-two [illegible] Indians [illegible] about 11,000 [illegible] of Puget Sound [illegible] on the [illegible] western shores of [illegible] for years has been [illegible] of the [illegible] settlement. The [illegible] of these [illegible] cludes the consummation of this much desired result. The body of land [illegible] by them, although very rich in agricultural resources, capable of furnishing fruit, grain and produce sufficient to sustain a population of 10,000 souls, will never be cultivated by the Indians. The salmon, halibut, smelt, trout and clams can be obtained with less exertion [illegible] per cent of the 10,000 acres of the reservation will remain undeveloped. There are only [illegible] Indians on the reservation, all told, according to Agent Buckley.

MONTANA

Trains will resume running on the [illegible] branch on or about April 1st.

[illegible] loan association.

The [illegible] county [illegible] year.

[illegible] druggist [illegible] failed [illegible] not stated.

[illegible] Deer Lodge [illegible] Hellgate valley [illegible]

[illegible] was killed at [illegible] out.

Treasurer [illegible] was found to [illegible] $1,[illegible] in his accounts, but [illegible] his property and [illegible]

It is stated that a body of ore assaying from 100 to 700 ounces in silver to the ton has been discovered by Matt Snow on the Bitter Root, in Missoula county.

A cave inlaid and festooned with sulphur [illegible] has been discovered near the Alta Mineral Springs, on the north fork of [illegible] river. The supply is unlimited, the earth surrounding the cave being impregnated for miles.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Farmers near Chilliwhack have already finished seeding.

A young man named James Blair was killed last week by a cave in the Nason claim, Antler creek, near Barkerville. The body has not yet been found.

D. Sullivan, a steerage passenger on the George W. Elder, was found dead in his berth on the 24th inst., one day out from San Francisco. The deceased was a native of Nebraska, and was on his way to work on the Canadian Pacific.

A large tree recently fell on the house of Mr. H. T. Thrift at Hall's prairie, crushing it like a shell, and breaking almost every article within. It was a fortunate circumstance that no member of the family was in the house at the time, but the loss is quite serious.

OREGON

Southern Oregon is receiving as many settlers this spring as all the rest of the state combined.

Mrs. Robert Zachary, living near Heppner, dropped dead last Thursday while watching her husband at work in a field.

Work on the new bridge across Rogue river will soon be commenced. It is expected to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000.

W. C. Temple has on his ranch, in Despain gulch, Umatilla county, fall-sown grain that is already fourteen inches high. He contemplates sending some to the state exhibit at the New Orleans exposition.

IDAHO

The Coeur d'Alene mining boom this year promises to exceed that of last.

A five stamp quartz mill has been erected on the Golden Chest mine in Coeur d'Alene.

Five hundred dollars was taken out of the Lucky George claim in the Hoodoo district last week.

On Wednesday of last week the steamer Coeur d'Alene succeeded in getting up the Coeur d'Alene river fifteen miles above Kingston. This is the highest point ever reached by a steamer. With [illegible] foot more of water she could have gone up to the big jam.

THE CROOKED RIVER COUNTRY

HARLEN, Grant Co., Or., Mar. [illegible]

Your readers may be interested in some items from the country about the head of Crooked river. That stream rises in a warm basin at the eastern border of the desert, and at the [illegible] western end of a spur of the Blue mountains. It springs out of the ground in a great volume, and runs a pure current at nearly the same depth during the whole year. Twenty miles east is Silver valley. Silver creek sinks a little before reaching Lake Harney. A few miles south, at the foot of Wagontire mountain, is the line of the Oregon Pacific railroad, now building in this direction. The first tributary from the right bank of the river is Twelve mile creek. Twenty miles or so down the valley Beaver creek empties from the same side, and three or four miles further on [illegible] creek comes in from the left bank.

The country drained by these streams and their branches contains many hundreds of sections. Its surface, while broken, is not [illegible] ally rough. In parts there are large areas of more or less level land. The mountains are not high. They are covered with timber—juniper, the different varieties of pine, and in places fir. There are numerous springs and streams of good water. Barring one or two places of small extent, the grass is everywhere, even in the timber, of the best. The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The air is light, and heat and cold are not extreme. The mercury is said to have indicated 28 degrees below zero in one locality last winter, but in most others it did not go lower than from 10 to 15 below. In Prineville it was at [illegible] below zero. Snow lay on the ground at the head of Crooked river for only a short time.

Further down the valley, at lower altitudes, it was from six to [illegible] deep for nearly a month. The cattle [illegible] the time [illegible] gradually increased toward the [illegible] at Prineville it reached [illegible] The Dalles [illegible].

The loss of stock this spring is claimed to be less than that of average winters; in fact, nothing to speak of. Settlers are now proposing with more eagerness than formerly to make homes, and the adaptability of the country to that purpose is more than ever a matter of interest.

Silver creek is mostly settled, except that part occupied by the monumental incubus—the road grant. It is a beautiful place, and a good society will grow up there. The basin at the head of the river has plenty of good arable land, and hay land. It has the warmest [illegible] and [illegible] well suited to the growth of fruit trees. On Twelve mile [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Camp creek [illegible] the spring to go lower.

Many a farmer of the Willamette toils early and late through the whole year and, with [illegible] eke out the barest living [illegible] the interest that prevents mortgage [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the best [illegible]

NOTES FROM UNION COUNTY

[illegible] GRANDE, O., March [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] of [illegible] She claims to [illegible] the government [illegible] tells a straight story [illegible] until [illegible] and ought to commit [illegible] asylum [illegible] drink habit.

The faithful and efficient [illegible] The defeat of [illegible] who aspired to be United States [illegible] and expected the [illegible] of considerable patronage [illegible] and Washington, has done more [illegible] than all the [illegible] of the past two years. Of what use [illegible] them "offus."

The [illegible] second [illegible] with new blood and [illegible] considerable enterprise.

Miss A. S. [illegible] through the county in the interest of [illegible] Her lecture [illegible] Friday evening [illegible]

[illegible]

The railroad [illegible]

Colonel Curry, of the land office [illegible] after his position.

Early fruit trees are budding, and unless late frosts destroy the crops, there will be an abundance of everything in that line. [illegible] prospect was never better.

VALEDICTORY

Delivered at Santiam Academy Friday March [illegible] by Miss Frances Charlton

Time never wearies in his remorseless flight. He presses on and on, pausing not to await the circumstances of human life, nor the pleasures of mortal man. No human hand can stay his progress, and what is done to-day must remain unchanged forever.

It seems but yesterday since first we met within these halls to exchange words of farewell on leaving our loved school home, and yet since that time a year has gone by, carrying with it the enjoyments and disappointments that are each a part of our lives.

What we have accomplished or neglected in this year can not now be changed. Acts sown to-day remain, and to-morrow spring up and bring forth fruit for good or evil. If our works, whether great or small, we will be justly rewarded. If our study has not been deep and true we can not hope for good results, but if we have faithfully tried to perform every duty, learn every lesson and remember every truth presented to us, success will crown our efforts and a great reward be ours. We must keep constantly before us the truth, that where much is given much is required. Education is our own work; no one can perform it for us.

In striving to gain a true education we must ever keep in mind, not the toil to gain it, but the rich blessings which may be ours, when, after surmounting many difficulties, we at last reach the desired goal. We learn to climb by keeping our eyes not on the valleys that lie behind us, but on the mountains that rise [illegible]. In endeavoring to gain an education there is no pleasure in rest.

We must strive and keep on striving to attain something higher and better than can be ours in a life of inactivity. Doing this we can not fail of success.

To-day we leave school, some for a short time only, others to return perhaps no more. In leaving school we find ourselves entering upon new scenes. New duties as well as new enjoyments await us. Instead of prescribed rules of conduct we must decide for ourselves what course is the right one to be pursued. Here we have had faithful friends in our teachers, who have ever assisted and guided us. We must now depend upon ourselves, and the responsibility is a great one. One misguided step may wreck a whole life's happiness. Then let us be slow to act, ponder well each step, question [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to do some good each day, even though small it may be. Better is one little act of kindness, prompted by a heart of love, than that which the world calls benevolence, when it is [illegible] and accompanied by [illegible] some good for its own sake.

In our aspirations let us aim high and strive to gain the prize we seek. But let us not [illegible] for impossibilities nor mourn for opportunities that are lost. Live in the present! [illegible] to do your duty is the noble way to live. [illegible] each one [illegible] good and your life will be blessed.

Kind teachers, yours has been a noble work. Faithful and unceasing have been your efforts to assist us and to promote our happiness, and often, though no word has been spoken to [illegible] think not your kindness has been unappreciated. The influence of a faithful teacher never dies.

The principles you have instilled in our minds will help us all to go through life with higher and better aspirations, and a desire to lead good and useful lives.

We thank you, teachers, for all that you have done for us, to make us what we are or shall be in the future. Our earnest wish for you is that you may be richly rewarded for your faithful work, and that the enjoyments and happiness which you have bestowed on others be returned to you tenfold.

Schoolmates, the time for us to part draws near. Good-byes must be said and farewells spoken. In this hour, freighted with so much gladness and so many regrets, let us not forget the absent ones who were once of our number. Let us lay a tribute to the memory of those who have gone never to return. Three loved ones who were with us last year now sleep in the quiet grave. Their faces will be seen and their voices heard by us no more.

We know not when will come to any of us the final parting with all things earthly. Events of the future cannot be foretold; the past is gone from us forever and the present only is ours. Then may we each and all wisely improve it and so live that when at last we have finished our work and our toil here is ended, we may all in a grand re-union meet to separate no more.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

[illegible] of the [illegible] Yamhill County [illegible]

[illegible]

"Then I would [illegible] pupil [illegible] how they [illegible] on the board [illegible]

[illegible]

"By giving special attention to such pupils I would draw them out of it by imitating the pupil [illegible]

Supt. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] subject of geography [illegible]

Miss [illegible] of McMinnville [illegible]

Superintendent Freund of Yamhill county [illegible] Miss [illegible] but would go further and have them [illegible] the principal places, direct ones of all mountains, rivers, etc.

The subject of history was introduced by T. J. Dooling. Having a diagram on the board he proceeded as follows: I consider the history of this country in three parts—colonization, development, [illegible] I would fill up and try to lead all matter pertaining to it, and arouse general interest and enthusiasm.

This was discussed at some length, and the institute then adjourned [illegible].

A TRIP TO SOUTHERN OREGON

PORTLAND, March [illegible]

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Having heard so much of the southern portion of the state, I determined to see for myself this land of promise. Leaving Portland on the 18th inst., in company with a friend, we headed for Ashland on the morning express. The day was almost perfect, scarcely a cloud to obscure the azure hue of the sky, and the cheerful sunshine gave to all nature an air of brightness, while the gentle breezes wafted around us the odor of sweet spring flowers that bloomed on every side as we sped up the valley of the Willamette, one of the most beautiful stretches of country my eyes ever rested upon. The farms were busy plowing the broad fertile acres, and magnificent fields of wheat stretching as far as the eye could see in every direction. [illegible] the little [illegible] towns and villages on the road, [illegible] sufficient [illegible] leaving Eugene City [illegible] we soon found ourselves speeding across the hills and [illegible] country that must be seen to be appreciated. [illegible] picture. The level land is in a high state of cultivation, while the hillsides are covered with carpets of green, where large flocks of sheep besides a great deal of other stock, are seen grazing contentedly on every hand.

Night coming on [illegible] a view of the intervening country between [illegible] and Ashland, which last place we reached just before daylight. [illegible] J. H. Vaniford [illegible] [illegible] facilities have [illegible] qualities of the [illegible] Ashland is one of the [illegible] I was ever [illegible] intelligent and moral people. [illegible] called on the [illegible] who has recently commenced [illegible] is fast [illegible] physician. His estimable lady [illegible] showed us every attention, and made us thoroughly at home. After dining with our host and hostess, we went out to the fine stock ranch owned by Mr. Myers, about one mile from the place. He gave us a hearty welcome and kindly showed us over his place, which is [illegible] three or four hundred acres, stocked with the finest blooded animals in the country. We were especially pleased with his French Percheron horses and Jersey cows, to say nothing of his Shetland ponies of which he owns quite a number.

From Ashland we came back to Medford, thence to Jacksonville, about six miles distant from Medford, in the heart of the Rogue River valley. A more picturesque place [illegible] has scarcely [illegible] to behold. It is nestled in a cove [illegible] of the hills in an enchanting landscape. The houses are neat and attractive, and the business portion of the place boasts a number of brick buildings, among which are the U. S. hotel, [illegible] commodious [illegible] house. There is [illegible] of vineyards in the vicinity, which produce grapes equal to any grown in California. [illegible] of every variety line the hills, while from the back ground overlooking the village is seen fertile farms of the Rogue river valley spread out like a map below us. We made quite a number of very pleasant acquaintances, besides meeting with some old friends. We visited the Rogue river distillery just outside the corporate limits, which appeared to be in a flourishing condition and making a good run of first-class spirits. Mr. Turner was at his post as duty as U. S. storekeeper and gauger, and is making an efficient and faithful officer; also saw Mr. [illegible] Lamell, the deputy collector stationed at this point, who shows much kindness and [illegible] of the new administration [illegible] Mr. Hutt, whom we were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ar [illegible]

THE OKANAGAN COUNTRY

[illegible]

[illegible] the Okanagan country [illegible] Miss [illegible] after having traveled the [illegible] an extent of fifty or more miles [illegible] with an average breadth of twelve [illegible] and this region in connection with [illegible] and thus on the west bank [illegible] western [illegible] [illegible] This whole region at some [illegible] [illegible] peculiar kind [illegible] water coming with life [illegible] decaying vegetation [illegible] [illegible] In the summer a [illegible] [illegible] dry [illegible] frost in the earth [illegible] [illegible] produce [illegible] garden [illegible] at the right season [illegible] [illegible] full [illegible] last year [illegible] production of [illegible] a number of [illegible] Okanagan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the mountains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ingress [illegible] between the Moses and [illegible] wagon roads [illegible] Mouth of Moses coulee, Wenatchee, Orondo, Bridge's canyon, [illegible] canyon, Chelan and Okanagan rivers, near the mouth of Foster's creek.

A government [illegible] of $5,000 for a survey of Priest Rapids [illegible] many years to have unobstructed navigation to Portland from the Big Bend.

One hundred and fifty [illegible] within twelve miles of Orondo the past winter.

[illegible] began putting in [illegible] of March in the Columbia flats at the mouth of the Entiat river.

Dr. [illegible] Smith began making garden on the 11th at Orondo landing.

As a general thing [illegible] the cattle and horses are coming through the winter with [illegible] on either side of the Columbia river, in the Big Bend region.

The mail from Spokane Falls via Okanagan is carried weekly now as far as Bridge [illegible] eleven miles from the Columbia river at Orondo landing.

Messrs. Nash & Stevens, of Nashland [illegible] have put in 500,000 feet of logs for their sawmill this season.

Mr. J. W. Adams of Okanagan is [illegible] at Washington to [illegible] the inauguration ceremonies. Rumor says that he expects to bring back a new United States land office to the Big Bend [illegible].

Mr. and Mrs. Coyle, formerly of the [illegible] house of Ainsworth, have built a large house, 40x40 feet, at Okanagan, and are prepared to receive and care sumptuously for emigrants and prospectors to the Big Bend as they know so well [illegible].

SALEM NOTES

SALEM, April [illegible]

Mrs. Edward Hirsch is confined to her home [illegible].

Rev. E. J. Thompson is lying quite [illegible] at his residence in this city.

F. H. McCormack returned yesterday from a rapid business trip east of the mountains.

Major J. R. Wiley, of Portland, is back to [illegible] publicly by Governor Moody.

Mr. Governor Moody will probably leave San Francisco for his home in this city on the [illegible] next.

Hon. P. P. Prim and Hon. [illegible] B. Kent [illegible] supreme court.

The various county treasurers are [illegible] their state taxes to the state treasurer [illegible] rate in [illegible].

[illegible] of Whitman [illegible] ankle broken on Sunday last by [illegible] thrown from a horse.

Professor J. B. [illegible] superintendent of public instruction, is attending the teachers' institute at McMinnville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Athey, of Oregon City, have been in the city several days in attendance on the spiritual convention.

Our farmers assisted by the newspaper fraternity of Salem are praying for rain, as the ground is becoming too dry for plows.

Miss Ella Good, of San Francisco, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks past, will return home on the next steamer.

C. H. Monroe has rented the Underwood property, corner of Marion and Commercial streets, and converted the same into a hotel to be known as the Monroe House.

Albert Sims, of this city, died of epilepsy on Sunday last. He was well known here, and his funeral was held on the following day under the auspices of the department.

Count [illegible], a rubble who, with his wife, recently returned from San Francisco, will take up his summer residence in the Umpqua valley in search of a restoration of shattered health.

The recent law passed by the legislature assessing [illegible] the taxation of dogs throughout the state is found inoperative by reason of the omission of the enacting clause. Tally one for the canines.

Work will be resumed on the Santiam mines this week with renewed vigor, and the White Bull ledge will be worked by a competent crew having been leased for a period of nine months to J. A. Christy, who will investigate [illegible] its actual value.

George Korts, otherwise known as [illegible] George, who, with clothing purple and his [illegible] siderable [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] charge of vagrancy.

The burial of [illegible] took place from [illegible] day [illegible] and was conducted by Rev. [illegible] Knight, assisted by Rev. McCornack. The attendance was unusually large, and the services very impressive. Some sixty odd carriages followed the remains to their last [illegible] the Odd Fellows', besides [illegible] of the board of trade and [illegible]. The following gentlemen acted [illegible] A. B. Croasman, Geo. Good, [illegible] Captain W. W. Martin, J. M. [illegible] A. N. Eaton.

The proposed entertainment [illegible] capital base team is announced [illegible] evening of April 17. A [illegible] [illegible] be arranged and a crowded [illegible] [illegible] result. The base [illegible] [illegible] have already commenced [illegible] state tournament.

Restoring the Tower of London

London Times.

The rebuilding of the historical [illegible] of the [illegible] tower, as one [illegible] the buildings connected [illegible] has just been [illegible] on the original [illegible] [illegible] tower, which [illegible] and from drawings [illegible] a portion of the [illegible] which formed the old building [illegible] form and about [illegible] Kentish rag, with [illegible] an octagonal [illegible] side of the structure [illegible] feet above the main body of [illegible] The walls are five feet [illegible] [illegible] five doors. [illegible] the tower eastward and extending [illegible] a distance of 150 feet, [illegible] has likewise been erected. [illegible] as the Lanthorn [illegible] feet in thickness. It is twenty [illegible] surmounted on the south [illegible] In the center there [illegible] way leading into the [illegible] side. Immediately on [illegible] the wall a flight of steps is [illegible] the castellated battlements [illegible] extending to the Salt tower [illegible] series of Gothic [illegible] tower and wall have [illegible] the superintendence of Mr. Taylor [illegible] office of works.

[illegible] the republican officials [illegible] departments of government [illegible] put the republican party in [illegible] place the democratic party [illegible] expected that democrats will [illegible]

St. Paul Globe.

Latest Sty

—IN—

MILLINERY GO

Adcock

First and Main

Complete Stock and Ch

IN THE CITY.

FINE

TACKLE

CONSISTING OF

[illegible] Hooks

[illegible] Braided Silk

[illegible] Rods, Abbey & [illegible]

Split Bamboo Rods

Flies, Baskets, etc.

FLY

H. T. HUDS

33 First St.

[illegible]

First St.

GRAND OPEN

It is decided to have a

At their Millinery Parlor on

Wednesday, Thursday and

April 1st, 2d and 3d

MILLIS BROS.

AMUSEMENTS

CASINO OPERA

TO-NIGHT

MARITANA

TIVOLI THEAT

RICHARD CLINTON

THIS EVENING

Grand Military Spectacle

The French

—OR—

The Fall of Algie

A GRAND

SPARRING ENTERT

TOM TIRRELL'S BOXING

ON SATURDAY, APRIL

Dr. E. C. Bro

The Oregonia

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 18

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN THE CHURC

An Address before the Christian Union at the [illegible] tarian Church Sunday Evening

BY S. B. PETTENGILL.

[Published by request.]

As I was looking over a Boston paper [illegible] days ago my eye fell upon a report of the [illegible] meeting of the Unitarian club at the Hotel [illegible] dome, and as I observed that the Rev. Dr. [illegible] ward Everett Hale, one of the speakers, u[illegible] took to answer the question, "What shall U[illegible] rians do with their remarkable power in [illegible] remarkable opportunities?" I read far en[illegible] to see that his idea of what the church exis[illegible] agreed with my own. His words, as near[illegible] I can recall them, were that the church i[illegible] simply a nice little club for the trainin[illegible] heaven of a few highly approved Christians[illegible] it is a many-sided organization for brin[illegible] God's kingdom into that particular tow[illegible] which it is situated. That is to say, the min[illegible] and people should undertake the superv[illegible] and the inspiration of the education, the [illegible] talities, the charities—in general, the human[illegible] of that town. Or in other words the idea [illegible] be expressed more concisely, or, rather, [illegible] comprehensively, by saying that the ch[illegible] with its pastor and people, should [illegible] the source and center of p[illegible] spirit in the community in which [illegible] is situated. The church was not formed th[illegible] members may have a good time, or hear [illegible] music or good preaching. It was intende[illegible] be a vital, efficient power in the improveme[illegible] the community, to make people feel and ta[illegible] unselfish interest in everything that pro[illegible] the well being of every man, woman and c[illegible] to extend to them all, and cheapen to all [illegible] opportunities of health, happiness and us[illegible] ness to facilitate the access of the young [illegible] especially the poor to positions of independ[illegible] and power.

This idea of the church, I may be pardone[illegible] saying, the Unitarians took with them w[illegible] they left that older denomination of Christ[illegible] in New England in which I was reared an[illegible] which I now belong. In the declaratio[illegible] faith adopted by the national Congregati[illegible] council in 1865 at Plymouth rock it is said [illegible] "it was the grand peculiarity of our Pu[illegible] fathers that they held the gospel not mere[illegible] the ground of their personal salvation, bu[illegible] declaring the worth of man by the incarna[illegible] and sacrifice of the Son of God, and there[illegible] applied its principles to elevate soc[illegible] to regulate education, to civilize hu[illegible] ity, to purify law, to reform [illegible] church and the state, and to assert and d[illegible] liberty; in short to mold and redeem, by its [illegible] transforming energy, everything that bel[illegible] to man in his individual and social relatio[illegible] The creed of these New England fathers [illegible] stern and exigent, and, as the existence of [illegible] church attests, believed by many in later y[illegible] to be false and oppressive. But those who [illegible] repudiated many of its features do not fo[illegible] that it nourished precious virtues. It wa[illegible] production of men of independent souls, o[illegible] solved purpose and moral integrity. It was [illegible] creed of political independents and of rep[illegible] can institutions. The seed of liberty lay i[illegible] The doctrine of the fall of man brought all [illegible] on a level. King, priest, the noble, the [illegible] were sinners in the eyes of God no less than [illegible] poor and the humble. "God is no respecte[illegible] persons" was its first lesson. It was no c[illegible] of mere authority to be believed because inc[illegible] ible. It addressed the reason no less than [illegible] conscience. It required discussion and [illegible] crimination. It opened the way to endless c[illegible] troversy in which wits were sharpened for [illegible] in other debates.

When in 1683 Edward Randolph, the a[illegible] enemy of Massachusetts, was departing for E[illegible] land to give his aid toward vacating the c[illegible] ter of the colony, the old patriot and dep[illegible] governor, Thomas Danforth, addressed hi[illegible] brief letter of warning, with references to [illegible] propriate passages in Genesis, Exodus and [illegible] Acts. It was characteristic of the mode [illegible] thought and argument of the times. The fa[illegible] of the New England puritan while debasing [illegible] before the Lord gave him virtue to stand bef[illegible] tyrants. From the beginning their relig[illegible] and the institutions resting upon it which t[illegible] established and maintained, were preparing [illegible] New England colonists to become the found[illegible] of the mightiest empire of self-governed [illegible] the world has ever seen. And during the wh[illegible] course of colonial history the meeting-hou[illegible] the house for the town meeting as well as [illegible] the worship of God—was the central hearth [illegible] light and warmth for the little world of [illegible] community.

It is a remarkable fact that in Rhode Isla[illegible] that little community founded by Roger W[illegible] liams, which in an adverse age, had it in [illegible] heart to hold forth a lively experiment, th[illegible] most flourishing civil state may stand and [illegible] be maintained with a full liberty of relig[illegible] concernments, the common interests were [illegible] less regarded and mutual obligations rece[illegible] much less recognition than in Massachu[illegible] [illegible]

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN THE CHURCH.

An Address before the Christian Union at the Unitarian Church Sunday Evening

BY S. B. PETTENGILL

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As I was looking over a Boston paper a few days ago my eye fell upon a report of the March meeting of the Unitarian club at the Hotel Vendome, and as I observed that the Rev Dr Edward Everett Hale, one of the speakers, undertook to answer the question, "What shall Unitarians do with their remarkable power in their remarkable opportunities?" I read far enough to see that his idea of what the church exists for agreed with my own. His words, as nearly as I can recall them, were that the church is not simply a nice little club for the training for heaven of a few highly approved Christians, but it is a many-sided organization for bringing God's kingdom into that particular town in which it is situated. That is to say, the minister and people should undertake the supervision and the inspiration of the education, the hospitalities, the charities—in general, the humanities of that town. Or in other words the idea might be expressed more concisely, or, rather, more comprehensively, by saying that the church, with its pastor and people, should be the source and center of public spirit in the community in which it is situated. The church was not formed that its members may have a good time, or hear good music or good preaching. It was intended to be a vital, efficient power in the improvement of the community, to make people feel and take an unselfish interest in everything that promotes the well being of every man, woman and child, to extend to them all, and cheapen to all, the opportunities of health, happiness and usefulness, to facilitate the access of the young and especially the poor to positions of independence and power.

This idea of the church, I may be pardoned in saying, the Unitarians took with them when they left that older denomination of Christians in New England in which I was reared and to which I now belong. In the declaration of faith adopted by the national Congregational council in 1865 at Plymouth rock it is said that "it was the grand peculiarity of our Puritan fathers that they held the gospel not merely as the ground of their personal salvation, but as declaring the worth of man by the incarnation and sacrifice of the Son of God, and therefore applied its principles to elevate society, to regulate education, to civilize humanity, to purify law, to reform the church and the state, and to assert and defend liberty. In short to mold and redeem, by its all-transforming energy, everything that belongs to man in his individual and social relations." The creed of these New England fathers was stern and exigent, and, as the existence of this church attests, believed by many in later years to be false and oppressive. But those who have repudiated many of its features do not forget that it nourished precious virtues. It was the production of men of independent souls, of resolved purpose and moral integrity. It was the creed of political independents and of republican institutions. The seed of liberty lay in it. The doctrine of the fall of man brought all men on a level. King, priest, the noble, the rich were sinners in the eyes of God no less than the poor and the humble. "God is no respecter of persons" was its first lesson. It was no creed of mere authority to be believed because incredible. It addressed the reason no less than the conscience. It required discussion and discrimination. It opened the way to endless controversy in which wits were sharpened for use in other debates.

When in 1683 Edward Randolph, the archenemy of Massachusetts, was departing for England to give his aid toward vacating the charter of the colony, the old patriot and deputy governor, Thomas Danforth, addressed him a brief letter of warning, with references to appropriate passages in Genesis, Exodus and the Acts. It was characteristic of the mode of thought and argument of the times. The faith of the New England puritan while debasing him before the Lord gave him virtue to stand before tyrants. From the beginning their religion, and the institutions resting upon it which they established and maintained were preparing the New England colonists to become the founders of the mightiest empire of self governed men the world has ever seen. And during the whole course of colonial history the meeting house—the house for the town meeting as well as for the worship of God—was the central hearth of light and warmth for the little world of each community.

It is a remarkable fact that in Rhode Island, that little community founded by Roger Williams, which, in an adverse age, had it in its heart "to hold forth a lively experiment, that a most flourishing civil state may stand and best be maintained with a full liberty of religious concernments," the common interests were much less regarded, and mutual obligations received much less recognition than in Massachusetts. In the town which Williams founded, and to which he gave a name expressive of his reliance upon divine help, no place of divine worship existed until the beginning of the following century. As the late Professor Diman, of Providence, has said, "Freedom of every kind prevailed in unexampled measure, but an enlarged public spirit, an intelligent appreciation of the higher interests of the social body, a recognition of what was due from the individual to the community of which he formed a part, were not then traits of Rhode Island character." It was a great thing, in an age when toleration was hardly known, for a community to affirm that not toleration merely, but complete religious freedom was the right of every human being, but it is impossible, as Professor Diman says, "to read the history of Rhode Island and not to recognize the fact that those who drank this great cup of liberty were compelled to pay a heavy price."

This contrast between Rhode Island and Massachusetts is here presented in no invidious spirit, but simply to show that where the churches have been the principal center of public interest, they have also been the inspiration and support of popular interest in the public weal—that there the fact that society is bound by obligations which transcend all private and selfish interests has been most steadily and conscientiously recognized. A similar contrast was presented at a later day in New England when the gospel was receiving a fuller development on its ethical side, between the followers of Dr Channing on the one hand and the Transcendentalists on the other. As an apostle of that benignant gospel which seeks in the welfare of man the highest glory of God, Dr Channing exercised an influence which has overrun the boundaries of sects. The force of that humanitarian sentiment which he taught has been by no means expended in specific philanthropies and moral reforms. It has affected the tone of every Christian communion. It has widened the range of religious effort in all our churches. The inspiration of Channing lay in his noble enthusiasm of humanity, which he exemplified in his ardent devotion to the welfare of men. For, as Coleridge says, "what is enthusiasm but the relinquishment and swallowing up of self in an object dearer than self or an idea more vivid?"

But while Channing and his followers were thus devoting themselves to the welfare of men through organized efforts, striving to make the church fulfill its appointed mission in the world, another circle of enthusiasts in Boston had thrown off the responsibilities of the church, and were bent on attaining the largest measure of individual development and individual action. In this circle, in which Margaret Fuller was prominent, questions of ideal philosophy were treated as of more value and permanent interest than questions pertaining to humanity. Harriet Martineau says in her autobiography that she received a letter from Margaret Fuller soon after her visit to America in 1836, which treated the anti slavery subject as simply a low and disagreeable one which should be left to unrefined persons to manage while others were occupied with higher things. "The difference between us —her self and Margaret Fuller Miss Martineau says, "was that while we were living and moving in the ideal world talking in private and discoursing in public about the most fanciful and shallow conceits which the transcendentalists of Boston took for philosophy, she looked down upon persons who acted instead of talking finely and devoted their lives to the preservation of the principles of the republic. While Margaret Fuller and her adoring pupils sat gorgeously dressed talking about Mars and Venus, Plato and Goethe and fancying themselves the elect of the earth in intellect and refinement, the liberties of the republic were running out as fast as they could go at a breach which another sort of elect persons were devoting themselves to repair, and my complaint against the 'gorgeous' pedants was that they regarded their preservers as hewers of wood and drawers of water, and their work as a less vital one than the pedantic vaporous which was spoiling a set of well-meaning women in a pitiable way."

It has been the peculiarity of the Unitarian and Congregational churches of New England and of the new New England of the west, that in all matters of church and state reform they have trusted the people. It has been said that amongst the Jews "it was the suicidal folly of the old Sanhedrim that they despised alike the popular ignorance which they had caused, and the popular aspirations with which they had no sympathy." Distrust of the people has been the mistake of many Christian churches. An eminent member of the English church said, not long ago, that there is no sanction lent by revelation to the *vox populi vox Dei* doctrine, that, on the contrary, revelation lends some support to the notion that the natural man, under the influence of strong popular excitement, will manifest no passions more elevated than those proper to the natural man. But the mistake made by those who distrust the people is that they trust some limited section of the people—the rich, the wise or the patricians—who are subject to all the passions of the people, and much narrower in their sympathies. It requires no argument in this assembly to show that the church which refuses to admit the people at large to a full participation in its work essentially weakens its power. The people at large are never so likely to be deaf to the voice of the church in its best sense as the members of a privileged class. When our Lord was on earth, it was defiantly asked, have any of the Pharisees believed on him? But we read that the common people heard him gladly. Apply here the remark of Jesus to the Jews on one occasion, "He that is God of heareth my word," and the conclusion is irresistible that the populace were nearer their Creator than the doctors of the law. Was the Savior of men cast down by the thought that none of the Pharisees—only the common people heard him gladly? He saw in the very fact the proof of his divine mission. He knew that the less perverted taste of the multitude would be more readily gratified by the simple doctrines of God. Nor has human nature since changed. Not many mighty, not many noble are called but the weak and ignorant are chosen to confound the wisdom of this world, while it seems fruitless to commend a religious life to those who would make a studied virtue their righteousness.

And as the people at large are nearer to God than any narrow section of the people, they are less selfish than the members of a privileged class, capable of greater devotion, and when they enter a church it is more for the purpose of finding her the means of living and enlarging her influence, through the resources they provide, instead of looking upon the church as an institution to be patronized and protected.

Still it seems impossible, after all the experience of the Christian era, to enlist all the members of the church even in the work of saving or benefiting men. In our own day and generation an untoward influence has been exerted by a school of writers of which Thomas Carlyle is perhaps the ablest representative, who worship heroes and deify force, who endow the strong and successful members of our race with the monopoly of their affections, and have no concern for those who fall behind in the struggle for existence. Carlyle saw millions of men in bondage, living like brutes and dying without hope, and said let them be thankful. It is the right of the lazy to have masters and to be driven to their work. He saw nations groaning under tyranny, and said the groan of agony is music to the well balanced mind. What would these wretches do if there were no one to keep them in order. He and his followers seem to regard as worthless all members of our race who fall below a certain grade of comfort and respectability. All those virtues which have their root in self denial for others' welfare they treat with scorn. Those who take this tone, as a recent writer has said, ought to be made aware that they place themselves logically within the horns of a very grave dilemma. For if all persons who are more than commonly zealous for the doctrines of Christianity, or more than usually devoted to carrying out its practical requirements, are proved to be inferior in mental gifts and moral consistency to those who are content to aim at a less exalted standard of life, we cannot escape one of those conclusions—either that Christianity is only attractive to weak intellects and wavering characters, or that it has some inherent tendency to make people absurd, inconsistent and insincere.

It is not, of course, given to all of us to be the distinguished friends and helpers of our race. To many of us the question lying chiefly open before us, and therefore the most practical question is whether we shall cherish that which is true and generous in our own hearts or whether we shall let it be stifled through selfishness or withered through scorn, whether, in short, we shall be friendly to that capacity for devotion in ourselves or others, in which self interests are sacrificed, or whether our standard of life shall be the standard of sense and our admiration be given to those who have managed to make the most out of life for themselves. And if from any cause any of us are destitute of much enthusiasm, and incapable of great ardor or energy, let us be thankful that a door of hope is opened to the humble lovers of goodness in these most gracious words of Jesus. "He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward." If we love goodness, and are glad when good is done, no matter by whom and no matter how, we shall be rewarded not so much according to the amount of work we have done as according to the sympathy of our hearts. We may not have borne the prophet's burden, and may have known but little of the fiery impulse by which he was stirred, but if we have sympathized with the purposes of his mission and have accorded to him a generous and grateful recognition for his work's sake, we shall receive our reward with him.

A VIEW OF THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Ellis H Roberts, editor of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, is now in the south, and in a letter from Florida writes as follows:

The colored problem has two phases here. The incoming of northern men who want to earn their living produces a competition in labor. The immigrants will not accept the rates which have been paid to the blacks, and the effort is made to crowd the latter out. If the soil can be brought into use, can be proved to be worth cultivating even after costly fertilizers have been applied, there will be occupation for all. Unless this can be done the whites will retreat. In any event, the blacks here will generally cling to the soil, and they will get some sort of a living.

"The other phase of the colored problem is that the lines drawn for intelligence for thrift, for worth, cannot be determined by color. Doubtless there are colored persons and colored families that are lower in morality and humanity than any like number of whites. But it is not hard to pick out very 'low whites' here as elsewhere in the south. The schools are separate, as the churches are, and blacks do not mingle with whites in education or religion. But the colored children are showing an aptitude for learning not always equaled by the whites, and experienced persons, lifelong residents of the south, aver that the former are at no disadvantage in any comparison. The white young men of southern parentage do not like manual labor or occupation of any sort. They can not be confined to regular tasks. In South Carolina and Georgia some young whites of both sexes are employed in the cotton factories. In this state work is performed almost exclusively by northern people or by blacks. The latter are dividing in a more marked degree than the whites. In city and country families are attaining a creditable standard in every quality of citizenship. Colored men are employed in many places about the railroads and steamboats and about stores and shops. They train their families to habits of self respect. They cultivate the sentiment of making themselves worthy of freedom. On the other hand many of the colored race are shiftless, without a single aspiration and these are tools for mischief in the hands of designing men.

But the misuse of the ballot is not on the part of colored voters alone. The democratic leaders will tell you that intelligence and worth must rule, and they insinuate justification for preventing a colored majority anywhere from asserting its power. At the same time they seek by corrupt means to control colored votes, and in ignorance and vice enlist natural allies. In Jacksonville it is asserted that the corporations and the gamblers control municipal elections by this device. But the purchasable voting atoms include whites and does not imply all the blacks. On the contrary, the colored race, even as a whole, is advancing, and when looked at at intervals of ten years the progress is wonderful. The better class of colored people deserves to be recognized as industrious, worthy and active in elevating their race. This class is the pledge of hope for the race. It at least must be regarded as distinct from the degraded creatures who are pointed out so often as the types of southern blacks. With the influences of education, of a share in the government, and the elevating effects of self dependence and self-support, this differentiation among the blacks themselves, as well as among the whites, and you secure the last element yet contributed to the adjustment of the problem which is not one of color so much as of principles and tendencies—that is to say, the conditions of civilization."

General Gordon never rendered his country one tithe the service that General Grant rendered the United States, and yet the British government, it is asked, has invested $100,000, the interest of which is to be paid annually to his family. It is true that this was not done until Gordon was dead, but it will not be forgotten that congress waited until Grant was on his deathbed before it attempted to pay the debt of gratitude due him, and only then after an unseemly wrangle.

Dr Henley's Celery Beef and Iron
Is a fine appetizer and promoter of digestion.

THE YAKIMA INDIANS.

Their New Civilization Closely Inspected

Some of the Obstacles in the Way of Further Progress. Inherited Tendencies Stronger than Present Interests

PORTLAND, 30th of March

In the letter written last week from Fort Simcoe, I gave only the scattering information and the first impressions of a hasty traveler. A day of quiet comfort at the agency did not bring forth much in the way of new information, but it shed new light on that already gained, so I must be pardoned in going again over ground only half seen at the first view. The area of the reservation is 800,000 acres, the proportions of tillable, timber and waste mountain land being about equal, and averaging at least 3000 acres to each head of a family of the resident Indians. The Simcoe valley, which stretches forty miles east and west, and half that distance north and south, is a low plain surrounded by high, treeless hills. The lovely land that Moses saw was not more inviting in appearance than this grand preserve. Its surface is nearly level, and clear, bountiful streams wander through it. I fully agree with Mr Henry Hewett, of Portland, who passed through a day or two after my trip, that "this is the finest compact body of land on the Pacific coast." To reduce it to cultivation there is literally nothing to do but to drive a plow through its deep and fruitful soil. The native product, besides the sage, which is everywhere east of the Cascade mountains, is bunch grass and a rank rye grass, which makes excellent hay and is much used for winter feed. The farms of the Indians are scattered about irregularly over the plain, but not one acre in every hundred is occupied. A magnificent country, which could support a population of 30,000 in comfort and plenty, is lying waste in the hands of a few hundred Indians. The tenure by which this land is held is that of

ORIGINAL POSSESSION

By the treaty made in 1855 Governor Isaac I Stevens acquired a title on the part of the government to all the country excepting this reserve which the Indians hold as the original owners of the soil. They resent with indignant spirit any suggestion that their home is a donation from the government and count all Uncle Sam's benevolences less than a just return for the lands taken from them. Indeed, what was called a treaty, was in fact nothing more nor less than an arrangement dictated by Governor Stevens, and which the Indians were forced to accept after a struggle at arms which lasted four years. The equitable and legal title unquestionably lies in the Indians, and the government cannot in good faith or in common honesty turn the reservation over to general settlement without first acquiring ownership of the land. The demands made for summary action in this matter are in that spirit of disregard for justice and of sacred pledges which has already brought reproach upon this nation in its dealings with those who first possessed the land.

But the Indians themselves see that they have more country than they can possibly use and they feel the need of more stock, better implements and other things which money could buy, and they see in their vacant lands the means of getting money. I believe that a treaty could be made in the fairest and best spirit for the sale of the unoccupied tracts if the results were given over for the advantage of the Indians. The regulations just adopted for the sale of the Umatilla reservation would I think, be perfectly satisfactory here. The time must soon come when this land will be populated by whites, but the Indians should be treated with justice as the present legal and rightful owners. To

CIVILIZE AND CITIZENIZE

The Indians is the purpose of the government, and General Milroy seems faithfully trying to apply it. The annuity system which made paupers of the Indians ceased in 1880, but since that time the agent has been supplied with stores of such things as are necessary in the work of civilization, with authority to distribute them at his discretion. He also has authority to issue lumber from the agency mill, cattle from the government herd, etc., as the articles may be needed. It is the policy of General Milroy to require pay in one form or another for everything given out. He does not demand actual money, but requires that the receivers shall work out their bills and this they do very cheerfully. Most of the labor about the agency grounds and in the several shops is done in this way, and it all goes to educating the Indians not only technically, but in the discipline of industry.

I cannot but think that very much more will come from training Indians to work than from teaching them to read, though the latter of course should not be neglected.

THE INDIAN'S MIND

Is dull and narrow as his vocabulary. He does not readily conceive ideas and his acquirements are usually only such as can be committed by tedious application, which is not one of his native virtues. The little "siwashes" take more kindly to work in the fields and gardens of the agency, and even to the toils of carpenter, blacksmithing and leather working shops than to the tasks of the school room, and their industry is much better than their scholarly progress.

Still, the school is an interesting feature of the work, and in the hands of Mr and Mrs Pratt and Miss Lampson, its duties appear to be well done. In the school there are one hundred and five little creatures between five and fifteen years old, not one of whom was born in a house. They are being taught with a patience born of Christian resignation, whatever it is thought will be useful in the careers before them. The boys are trained to work in the shops and in the field, and the girls are taught to sew, to cook, and to look after the work of the household. All the attendants are maintained in the boarding houses free of charge and their clothes are issued to them from the government store.

A GREAT DIFFICULTY

In regular school work is the lack of text books in the scope of Indian intelligence. The story of the poor widow and her good little boy who sells newspapers for her support, as told in the school reader, is poor pabulum for minds incapable of conceiving either the melancholy or the moral of the tale. The story of "Jane and her hoop" is not practical in its interest or in its lesson to children who see nothing and can know nothing of joyous childhood. Indeed, the books studied only serve to impress the contrast of their own lives with the lives of the great, outside, civilized world, in whose interests and privileges they can never have any real share. Their lessons go rather to disprove than to confirm the motto blazoned on the walls—"The Indian is a man."

The school is in favor with the better part of the population, but the wilder class try constantly to evade attendance, which the agent makes compulsory. The rule, however, is strictly enforced and every child must, either with or without its parents' consent, learn the rudiments of intelligence and the discipline of work.

AN ARTIFICIAL CIVILIZATION

The civilization which I described last week, I have since learned, is apparent rather than real. It has been forced upon the Indians, who take to it with the interest of novelty, but in fact with little other spirit. They have adapted themselves to better conditions, while still there is no great improvement in their character. They are simply a conquered people making the most comfort possible out of the benevolence of their masters. Their civilization has not grown from within in answer to better motives of life or to an advance of intelligence, but has all come from without. Their judicial system and the other forms of self government noted in my former letter have been prepared for them and are even now directed by an intelligence and authority quite beyond their own capacity. As a people they wear the white man's civilization very much as a black savage might wear a dress coat—with a good deal of display, but with no very real sense of comfort and fitness. I seriously doubt the possibility of permanent civilization of these people. The men adapt themselves very readily to their new advantages. They become good farmers and transact their little business with business like exactness, but their women, excepting in a few cases, are a drag upon them. In manners and morals they are loose and coarse, showing a decided preference for dirt and vice over cleanliness and virtue. No race whose women are depraved can develop power, greatly, and this will, I fear, be the immovable rock on which the Indian work will founder.

And it may be doubted if the Indian race can survive the civilizing process. The Indian has in his character the tendencies of a hundred dead generations of savages. The restraints of regular industry, painful enough indeed to us all, are at war with the whole spirit of his inherited nature. The confinement of study brings on ills of various kinds, particularly lung troubles, which carry off a good many before they reach middle life. The Indian is the barbarous human product of a barbarous state of nature. Time only can tell if he can live under the limitations of civilization.

A. H.

A HERO OF THE LEVER.

One who has Ridden the Iron Horse as though it had been a Thunderbolt.

"I suppose I must have the imaginary nine lives of a cat," remarked Engineer William J Hammett to a reporter for the Louisville *Times*. Mr Hammett recently sued the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company for damages sustained in an accident, and, after seven days' deliberation, the jury was unable to agree and was discharged. "I have been killed twice and still I live. My body is covered with bruises and scalds from head to foot. To tell the truth, there is hardly a sound spot as large as a silver dollar upon the whole surface of my flesh."

A reporter had called upon Mr Hammett at his residence in the rear of a grocery at the corner of Preston and Caldwell streets. The person to be interviewed looked thin and dejected. He was the hero of nearly a dozen fatal accidents and two miraculous escapes. Flashing blue eyes were the only features that gave animation to his face. Mr Hammett enjoys the distinction of making the fastest time on record on the Louisville and Nashville road.

"The first time I ever ran an engine was in January, 1867, on the Memphis division of the Louisville and Nashville road. Mr James Guthrie was president at that time. My first accident was in 1877. I was then running on the main stem and was coming from Nashville to Louisville with a large number of passenger cars attached. Among others there were 150 schoolgirls on board. We were approaching Dudley's switch, twenty-five miles this side of Nashville, when I noticed that the cross-ties just ahead of us had been removed. I did not have time to stop the engine. In an instant I recognized that there was but one thing to do and that was to jump the track. I told my fireman to jump out as there was only room for one of us in the cab at such a moment, and it meant certain death to me or him if he remained. He had barely reached the ground when the engine left the track and a stream of boiling water came gushing upon me from the boiler. After that I remembered nothing for several days. When I recovered I was told that the boiler had exploded and that I had been hit on the head by a piece of flying cylinder; also a spike had pierced my hand."

As proof of this Mr Hammett exhibited a terrible scar on his right hand. The thoughtful engineer afterward received $384 from the passengers for saving the train.

"The time I made my fastest run," continued Mr Hammett, his blue eyes lighting up, "and the fastest on the record of the road, was in 1870, when I brought Victor Newcomb, Dr E D Standiford and Colonel Fred de Funiak from Nashville to Louisville. I was firing the engine when Colonel de Funiak told me that the party was due in Louisville at a certain hour and asked me if I didn't think I could get there. He added that the way was clear and that if my engine was any account to turn her loose.

"This was as good as I wanted. I ran sixty miles the first hour and after that they made me go slower until we reached the city."

This was a memorable ride. Afterwards Mr Newcomb said of Dr Standiford that the latter became so badly frightened while the train was speeding along at lightning motion that he got down on his knees and prayed. The violent motion of the train, as it rounded a sharp curve, threw Mr de Funiak from his seat and inflicted a deep scar, which he will carry through life.

"My last run," resumed Mr Hammett, "was on the night of November 15, 1883. The night was dark as pitch. We had reached Brooks station, and were running at the rate of forty miles an hour, when I saw a train of freight cars on the track just ahead. It was too late to stop the train, and she dashed on, then a deafening smash, and I was thrown through my window and killed for the time. The next day when I recovered I was told that my fireman had been killed with others in the wreck."

THE ISLAND OF HAINAN.

Hainan is lozenge-shaped, has about the area of Formosa, and is not entirely unlike that isle of Eden in climate and productions, says a letter writer. It is nearer the tropics, and considerably warmer and more unhealthy. It resembles Formosa in having a large Chinese population distributed about its shores, a semi Chinese or Hakka population farther inland and savage tribes in the mountains, who from time to time make the life of the dominant race too grievous to be borne. But whereas the Chinese occupation of Formosa dates back only 250 years, the first settlements of the Chinese in Hainan were made 2000 years ago. The aborigines are as yet imperfectly known, though several travelers have made excursions into the mountains and spent short periods in their villages. They are thought by some writers to have descended from the Malays, though their nearness to the mainland would have rendered immigration easy and would seem to preclude the idea that any special race could have kept the blood pure through so many generations. Yet their color, which is a reddish brown, proves the Malay admixture.

Much less has been published regarding Hainan than regarding Formosa. The latter has been honored by one or two books, written with some degree of elaboration while little is known of the former, except through the brief notes of travelers, usually missionaries which have appeared in the proceedings of geographical societies or in religious periodicals. The Chinese occupy the entire outskirts of the island, except at some points in the south, where the mountains come steeply down to the coast, their settled districts extending inland from ten to thirty or forty miles, and ending where the level country loses itself in hills of moderate size and inaccessible forests. The north end of the island is comparatively level and one of the rivers running near Hoihow is navigable for small craft nearly sixty miles. The other streams are shorter, and their estuaries only are navigable. There are thirteen districts each with its capital city, which is usually situated some distance from the sea to render them more secure from piratical excursions. The same precaution was taken during the middle ages, when the Scandinavian freebooters harried the coast of Europe from the Hebrides to the Golden Horn. Some of these cities are of great antiquity and their walls, which are often in ruins, are overgrown with the luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. Others are flourishing and well preserved. The largest is King Chow Foo, the capital of the island and residence of the Tartar, which has a population of 2[illegible]000. It is on a small estuary, about three miles from the sea, and transacts business with the ports of the main land through Hoihow, the only treaty port. The remaining district capitals have from 1,000 to 18,000 inhabitants. There are besides numerous towns and villages, some of them walled and having a population equal to or greater than that of the official cities. Some of these are well inland and derive their importance entirely from the trade they carry on with the savage tribes.

Coloring Pipes

"Fine pipes are going out of fashion." The speaker was an elderly German, in whose countenance beer and benevolence were equally blended. The place was a room in an east side tenement house that reeked with tobacco smoke. "Years ago I had more business than I could attend to. Nowadays I have to canvass from store to store to get enough pipes to keep me alive. I color about twenty articles a week—meerschaums, cigar holders, French clays, cigarette holders and fancy goods. The last named are chiefly small carved articles such as scarf pins, sleeve buttons, and the like. They are made from meerschaum, clay, ivory, bone, and celluloid. They all take color, more or less, and, if you know how, you can produce very handsome effects. Here is a horse's head, for instance. It comes from Vienna, and is cut from meerschaum. When I got it it was white; now the head is almost brown black, and the mane is a rich chestnut. How is it done? By tobacco smoke, although almost any other smoke would do as well. Most people think pipes are colored by the oil. But they are not in the least. It is the smoke that does all the work. Just look at the fingers of a cigarette smoker. They are sometimes completely bronzed.

"When I get an article to be colored I first clean it carefully and then polish it with chamois or fine flannel. I then suspend it by a wire or thread in a box that's full of tobacco smoke. If you put it near the burning tobacco it is apt to become gray or grayish brown. If you put it too far away it gets waxy. I hang it from two to five inches over the bowl. That's a good smoke box there. It's only a large cigar box with a small hole in the top and in the side. I put a large pipe inside, with the stem running through the side. I then hang from the lid hooks on the inside the things to be colored, fill the pipe, light it, and draw on it with the rubber tube which I put on the stem. In half a minute the box is full of smoke. It goes out of the hole very slowly and deposits its coloring matter as it moves. Four or five whiffs will make enough smoke for half an hour. The best tobaccos for the work are the cheap wet ones. Navy plug and niggerhead are my favorites as they make a thick, wet smoke which colors rapidly. What's the charge? Anywhere from 25 cents up, according to the size of the article. I've received as high as $25 for a large pipe.

"But, as I said, pipes are going out of fashion. I used to receive French and Irish clays but I haven't had one of those for two years now. Meerschaums are still in demand, but are not very popular. Cigar holders are also falling behind. Cigarette-holders are getting very common. Most of them are cheap, so I never get them. Those I do get come chiefly from dudes and young ladies. They pretend to do their own coloring, and so want a nice job done for them.—New York Sun.

Charming Mrs Madison

Jessie Benton Fremont in Wide Awake

I have heard many things, too long to tell here, of Mrs Madison's way of receiving in the White house. While she was talking with the more distinguished people her quick eye would mark some shy young man or nervous-looking woman, not yet used to the society in which she was so naturally at home, after the first part of the reception she always moved about the rooms as a lady would in her own house, and in her own bright, natural way, said something to any one, especially to those shy and nervous people, which made them glow with the pleased feeling that they were welcome and made to be part of her reception.

Mrs. Madison's considerate happy manner outlasted time and change and many troubles, and made her house in Washington a place where strangers and residents went with pleasure—shabby house, and the tall handsome old lady in shabby old gowns of velvet or brocade nowise altered from the fashion of her days of power. But she was Mrs. Madison. And in the Washington of my younger day name and character outranked appearance. No one questioned her wearing these short-waisted puffed-sleeved, gored velvet gowns, with a muslin neckerchief tucked into the low waist of the gown, and a little India scarf of lovely faded tones over it. A wide and stiff quilling of net rose high around her throat always—and, I fear me, a little rouge and powder were also in use to cover time's footsteps; the bad taste of the day discouraged gray hair, and Mrs Madison's dark row of curls was always surmounted by a turban. And with all this she was handsome, majestic and simply dignified. And very agreeable—with a memory and kind words for every one.

She dined out often and was the chief person always; and on New Year's day her rooms were crowded, for every one who was any one went there across from the president's.

A great niece of Mrs Madison—Adele Coutts—was fully the equal of her famous aunt in beauty and sweetness of nature while every charm that polished training and associations can give she has gathered. She would have graced the White house had her first husband, Senator Douglass, of Illinois, reached the presidency.

Seeing her again but a few years ago, her freshness and added charm surprised me into asking her how she had kept the clock back, and suffered no change only increase of beauty. "Because I am happy, I suppose," she laughed with a lovely blush.

The Irish Bar

The Irish bar is just now in a high state of indignation, writes a correspondent of the *Boston Herald*. It can hardly restrain its wrath, and it would not at all surprise some persons if within the next few weeks some of its members actually threatened to turn Parnellite. The reason is easily and shortly stated. The bar has hitherto been kept loyal to the English connection by lavish bribery. There has been a more or less lucrative office for every third lawyer in the country. Of late, however, the value of the political lawyer in the market of Dublin castle has considerably declined, in consequence of the refusal of the constituencies to send castle lawyers into parliament, and, that being so, the English government have not been able to see the advantage from their point of view of maintaining the bar bribes at their old number and value. They have, accordingly, just introduced into the house of commons a bill for making a sweeping diminution in the number of judgeships, and reducing the salaries of the chancellor, the chief baron, and the chief justice of the common pleas. The judges by this bill are to be less by six in number than they are at present, and the head of the judiciary is to receive henceforward £6000 a year instead of £10,000, while the offices of chief baron and chief justice of the common pleas are to be of the same value as the puisne judgeship. The nationalists do not object to the arrangement, in fact, they have long been calling for something of the kind, but they do object to the abstraction from the country of the £20,000 a year which will be saved by the abolition of the six judgeships, and their objection will not be the less firmly persisted in since it is generally believed that the proposed "saving" is the idea of the under secretary at the castle, Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, an official who has already gained an unenviable notoriety by his "economies" and by the success that has attended his efforts to increase the amount paid for his own valuable services to the state. As to this latter point, it may be first mentioned that last year he got his salary increased the liberal sum of £1,000 a year on the sole ground that by being obliged to live in Dublin with his family his children were deprived of the chance of winning certain scholarships in London. The confidence felt by him in the ability of his sons and daughters is, it may be admitted, highly exemplary, but the extraordinary fact is that it should be shared by the government and parliament.

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Portland Oregon March 6 1885.

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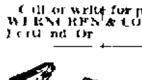

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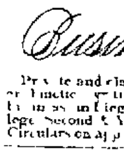

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The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885

GENERAL GRANT.

Few hours, it is evident, are left to General Grant. The hand of death is upon him. There will be mercy in the summons that takes him now. Life to him can be only a prison house of pain, from which any sufferer might be glad to obtain release. Yet General Grant bears his sufferings with the calm and undemonstrative fortitude characteristic of the firm and silent man on whom the country so largely rested in the hour of its agony. He bore his country then upon his unconquerable will, supported by a military intelligence of the highest order; his country now bears him in its heart of hearts. But when one thinks of the terrible disease that has fastened itself upon him and the hopelessness of the struggle with it, there can be no regret to see him go. It is not probable that he will live beyond another day. The voice of detraction is hushed at last. Even those who opposed his work, and who still discredit and would reverse it if they could—and they are now in power in the government—are awed or shamed into silence. Henceforward history only will have to do with General Grant's career. And there is no doubt that it will fix among the eternal the name of the man who, unknown till near 40 years of age, offered his services to his country in her supreme peril, without thought of rising higher than the command of a regiment, and yet with modest merit accepted and performed without vanity or show the highest trusts of war and of peace.

In this day of skepticism there are but few people who believe entirely in the natural powers of the man as the sure means of making life successful. And fewer still are able to separate from their estimate of successful characters the idea that chance or fate may not have had as much to do with achievements of high distinction as real worth and ability. So it has been questioned whether there was really any great quality in General Grant. They who have raised this question might raise it as well concerning any other eminent man of history. There is striking fallacy in it.

As commander of the national armies General Grant alone attained supreme success. This success attended him from first to last. There was a reason for it. It was not due to chance. Fortune may once or twice overwhelm with her favors a man who is not worthy of them, she may betray the finest combinations of genius and humble a noble character, but when events are multiplied, the man of true talents invariably conquers her favors. On the other hand, if continual failures occur, we may conclude with reasonable certainty that in spite of an apparently superior mind and of qualities which have dazzled us, a lack of harmony and of adaptation in these faculties destroys their power. Now General Grant was the commander who began his career in the great war by giving us victories. His was the name that first electrified the country. And General Grant was the commander who continued an uninterrupted series of successes to the end of the struggle. He commanded one army after another, was pitted against one adversary after another, and always with a success that dwarfed all the achievements of others in the war. Was he merely a favorite of fortune? It is fatuous to suppose it. Grant was successful because there was in him the qualities of a great commander.

These qualities were perfect self-control and consequent imperturbability, skill in making combinations and coolness in carrying them out, unfaltering resolution and pertinacity, quickness of comprehension, as when he detected the purpose of the confederates to evacuate Fort Donelson, upon which discovery he based his resolution to attack at once, power of meeting greatest responsibilities without being overwhelmed by them, which is one of the rarest qualities among men as it includes that thing which men for want of a better term often call "nerve"—that is, in a commander, an ability to meet the most alarming crisis of battle, with its appalling losses of life, and appearance of disaster and ruin, and yet to meet it firmly and calmly, as he did at Shiloh, when he answered Buell's question, "What preparations have you made for retreating?" with the resolute remark, "I have not despaired of whipping them yet." If his unconquerable resolution on the battle-field never was surpassed, neither were his tactics in the Vicksburg campaign, at Lookout Mountain and at Mission Ridge. His unvaried course of success throughout the war proved that there were combined in him the rare qualities of a great commander—great among the greatest of history. The judgment of all ages has decided that these are the rarest of great qualities among men.

It is a fashion with some to assert that General Grant's fame has been dimmed by his career in political life. This judgment is as erroneous as the other. The mistakes he made as president were trivial, and will not long be remembered. On the other hand it will not be forgotten that it was during his two terms as president that the great principles of equal rights, civil and political, were established as the permanent rule of our government, and so firmly established that even the party that opposed these principles is forced to recognize them and can do nothing else than carry on the government in conformity with them. General Grant's political career was not a mistake. It was in accord with the great principles that gained their triumph through his military career. Cleared already of what was merely ephemeral, it stands up in its full proportions as a career through which the final results of the war were secured and stamped indelibly upon the life of the country and on the structure of its government.

ONE MUGWUMP DOESN'T MAKE REFORM.

It is already given out by the sponsors of the administration that the appointment of Pearson will constitute a notable exception to the course which the president will pursue. In other words, out-and-out-full-yard-wide-and-dyed-in-the-wool democrats will be appointed to all the other offices. This, probably, will prove true. In some cases no doubt removals will be made, so as to put democrats in as speedily as possible, and in every case, as terms expire, democrats will be appointed.

We join our democratic brethren in expressing regret that this revolution is not to be more rapid. Nevertheless, let them cheer up and be as hopeful as possible. Within one year they will get many of the offices, within two years the greater part of them, and before the close of President Cleveland's term all of them, except the New York postoffice, which has been given to the mugwumps to keep them from criticising the administration.

Our democratic brethren need not despair, since assurance is now given that the appointment of this one "mugwump" will comprise the entire civil service reform policy of the administration. In that one act there is a wonderful degree of merit, whose surplus may be passed over to balance the account of a multitude of offenses against the real spirit of reform. The mugwump newspapers, having got Pearson, will go on the record as champions or defenders of partisan democrats, and will applaud as the entire public service is transferred to the democratic party. The New York *Times*, pleading for Pearson's appointment, argued that it was the be-all and end-all of civil service effort. We quote from that paper: "It cannot be said, with any reason, that this appointment would make a precedent in other cases which the administration would find it embarrassing to follow. There can be no like cases, and therefore none in which the action in his case need be regarded as a precedent. There is only one New York postoffice and only one postmaster who has the experience, the capacity and has done the work of Mr Pearson in the peculiar way that he has done it. None of those who now urge Mr Pearson's reappointment could regard it as inconsistent in the president if he failed to reappoint any other officer." This, from the leading "mugwump" journal, should be reassuring to the "hungry and thirsty" brethren of the democratic party. They are told that civil service reform will be satisfied with this one officer, and they can have all the rest.

As republicans we are not complaining that the democrats are to have the offices. We wish, indeed, they had all of them now. But there is no need of cant or humbug about this business, and therefore it is proper to say that the appointment of one "independent" to office is not going to make a civil service reform record for an administration any more than one swallow makes a summer. It looks now as if the appointment of Pearson instead of being a bad omen for democratic office-seekers would really open a gate through which the brethren may come in.

SOMETHING ABOUT NICARAGUA.

The Nicaragua canal project and the troubles in Central America growing out of the ambition of General Barrios, have caused attention to be drawn to that country, and, therefore, a brief description and a few statistics may not come amiss.

The republic of Nicaragua is situated south of Honduras and north of its sister nation, Costa Rica. It contains about 40,000 square miles, and probably more than 225,000 inhabitants, 15,000 of which are uncivilized Indians. Its territory is drained by several fine rivers, the principal of which are the Mico, El Coco, the Matagalpa and the San Juan. The latter is the outlet of the grand hydraulic system of Southern and Central Nicaragua, which comprise two vast lakes and numerous perennial streams that empty into them. The capital city, Managua, is situated on the border of the lake of the same name, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. It is connected with the cities of Leon and Chinandega and the Pacific seaport of Corinto by an excellent railroad, and with Granada by a fine wagon road. The latter city communicates with the Caribbean (or Atlantic) seaport, Greytown, by the river San Juan and the great lake of Nicaragua.

The greater portion of the Atlantic slope is covered from the foot hill bases to the very coast with grand forests, which contain inexhaustible supplies of cedar, mahogany, amarillo verel, and numerous other kinds of precious tropic timbers. The soil is remarkably fertile, and is always cultivable, as it is watered by numerous perennial streams and rivers whose constant supply of the precious fluid renders irrigation remarkably easy.

A stretch along the Caribbean coast, 150 miles long and fifty wide, is set apart as a reservation for the Mosquito Indians, who under the hereditary chieftainship of their king enjoy a separate government. The official language of the reservation is English. This territory, while ostensibly under Nicaraguan control, is virtually free, and looks to England, its erstwhile and even present sponsor, for protection.

The department of Segovia is one of the richest mineral districts on the planet. The government has a list of fifty-four old mines, which yielded, worked in the primitive style then in vogue, $150 and upward per ton. But two or three of these mines are now operated on a small scale by natives.

The climate in the southern and central portions and on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts is warm and enervating, but in the interior is cool and bracing. It would be no exaggeration to assert that at least half the area of the republic is as healthy as any other portion of the planet, particularly the departments of Segovia and Matagalpa.

With its grand forest resources, its unsurpassed fertility of soil, its perfect water transportation system and its valuable mineral deposits, Nicaragua is destined in the very near future to attract the emigrating classes of Europe. As the government is firmly established and the treasury full, as the country has neither a foreign nor domestic debt, this almost terra incognita furnishes an admirable field for the investment of capital and the operation of enterprise.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Although the monarchies of the old world seem to be sufficiently occupied at home, and not at all likely to attempt to found new colonies on this continent, or to assist in setting up monarchical governments under their protection, the people of this country nevertheless feel that it is a good thing to keep the Monroe doctrine in mind. To this end a number of valuable articles have been written on the subject and a fuller history of the origin and growth of this traditional doctrine has been published in a little volume by a member of the Boston bar. The germ of this doctrine was in the minds of the first settlers of New England, who came to that stern and rock bound coast to establish a church without a bishop and a state without a king. In the farewell address of Washington the doctrine in substance was asserted. It took a more definite and distinct shape in the messages of President Monroe, but the real author of the doctrine, in the form in which it was announced by President Monroe, was John Quincy Adams, his secretary of state. Mr Calhoun, who was in the cabinet with Adams, gave a silent assent to the doctrine. But afterwards at the time of the controversy about Yucatan, and when Calhoun was the sole survivor of that cabinet, he claimed that the doctrine had a temporary purpose, and there was no longer any occasion for its assertion. Then he feared a war with England might put in peril that domestic institution which he had come to consider the proper corner-stone on which to erect a free government.

It has been observed that the temper of the Adams family was well adapted to assert and maintain this doctrine. John Adams warned England off this continent, when the empire was powerful and the colonies were weak. John Quincy Adams never lost an opportunity to notify England that the pilgrim and revolutionary blood was flowing in his veins. It was not his fault or by his consent that in the Oregon controversy President Polk receded from his position of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." And the country was fortunate to have Charles Francis Adams near the court of St. James during our civil war. When England threatened to assist the confederate government he quietly remarked to Earl Russell, "I need not say to your lordship that this is war." The threatened assistance was never rendered. So long as the people of this country retain their attachment to free institutions, and their faith in the capacity of man for self government, there will be no serious attempt by any European power to colonize any territory here, or to aid in setting up any monarchical government.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

According to official statements, Russia's last war with Turkey cost [illegible]. Her financial credit is low, and as England is the [illegible] it would be still lower in the event of war with England, with the vaults of London closed against her. It is true the empire has made marvellous internal progress within ten years and might be able to supply itself with most of the necessities of warfare from home manufacture, and, like the confederacy, to issue paper promises to pay, or, in other words, get along without real money. But such a course would involve the nation in inextricable trouble.

The main strength of Russia is in the vast extent, the sterile soil and the general worthlessness of the country. The experience of Napoleon proved that an invader might as well try to conquer Labrador or Greenland. It has been wittily said that Generals January and February are Russia's best commanders and can overcome any invading army. But when Russia comes down from her sterile steppes to meet the western nations the circumstances are entirely different, but they were fully understood by the czar when he said it was wild to suppose he would declare war with England—a nation that has practically unlimited funds at command and would suffer no financial strain, while leading industries would be stimulated in providing the means to carry on the struggle.

As the telephone business becomes important there is a movement to bring it under the regulation of law. In Massachusetts the Bell Telephone Company, having a cast iron contract with the Western Union Company, has refused to accommodate other telegraph companies with telephonic connections. This is obviously unjust discrimination, and the legislature, which has granted privileges to the Bell company, insists on fair play for all. One important court has decided that the telephone, like the telegraph, is a common carrier of intelligence, and that the managers must extend its privileges to the public without discrimination.

HEALTHFUL SIGNS.

While there is nothing present or in prospect that looks like a "boom" there are many indications of a revival of business in the northwest during the coming few months. The balances of exchange between Portland and the east are now for the first time in a year in our favor, showing the incoming of a considerable amount of actual money. The greater part of it is direct importation by immigrants. It would of course be better if it came in payment for something produced here and sold in eastern markets, but it is welcome enough no matter how it comes. It is, indeed, a healthy sign that new people are coming to us and it is a still healthier sign that the new-comers bring money in their pockets. Results are proving the prediction made by this journal upon completion of the Northern Pacific less than two years ago, that our expected new population would of necessity be a superior class. Only people of enterprise push out so far from their former homes, and only people of some prudence have the money to pay for the trip across the continent. We are not in a position to be flooded by an improvident riff-raff and may well be thankful for it. Our growth in population will be slower, somewhat, for our great distance from the centers of emigration, but it will be healthier and infinitely better for us in the end. The movement this way is now very considerable, adding a good many scores each week to the population of the country, and there is reported to be a good deal of inquiry concerning Oregon and Washington in the middle and eastern states. The railroad companies, who have ways of finding out the volume of traffic in advance or at least of pretty closely estimating it, are preparing to transport a greatly increased number of immigrant passengers and in their own interest are doing a great deal to advertise the country.

Crop prospects were never better. Reports from all parts of Oregon and Washington are uniformly satisfactory. Fall sown fields came out of the hard winter in good condition, thanks to the heavy snow which kept the ground in the best possible state. The area sown with wheat is always more or less a matter of guesswork, but leading farmers, grain dealers and others who have traveled over the country for the express purpose of investigating this particular matter, report that it is fully equal to the planting of any former year. It seems assured that the harvest will equal the largest ever garnered before in the northwest. What the price will be is of course an interesting subject of speculation. The country has founded some hopes of extraordinary prices on the prospect of war between England and Russia, but as there is no assurance either one way or the other, this contingency must be left out of any calculation which aims to keep within reliable and certain limits. Such a war, however, would certainly be a present blessing to this country, though in the end it might do us harm by stimulating the production of wheat beyond natural and ordinary future demands and so delay that diversification of farming, just now beginning and which is absolutely essential to the permanent prosperity of this country. But leaving the possible good fortune of an European war out of the calculation, there is reason to expect fairly good prices for wheat. The European markets are better all round and likely to become still better before the time comes to sell our incoming crop. The prospect for abundant tonnage at reasonable rates is good. Thus it will be seen that at this time we have the prospect of a fine crop and that the two important elements of good prices are presumably in our favor, with the chance of extraordinary prices through the possibility of war. No movement, so far as we can learn, has yet been made in western Oregon toward buying up the crop in advance, but in eastern Washington a few advances have been made for delivery at Walla Walla at fifty cents per bushel, pretty near equal to a dollar a bushel in the Willamette valley.

It has been often said, though it is not possible to verify such statements, that there was never a time in this state when there was so much idle money in the country as during the past winter, and that it was not put out from a general lack of business confidence. However this may be we cannot say, but this much is certain, that there is now to be loaned at the various banks all the money that is needed for legitimate business. This does not mean, of course, that anybody may go and get all he wants for the asking, but that a sufficient security will command money. The Black law, enacted by the recent legislature, allowing borrower and lender to contract as to the payment of taxes on mortgages, will facilitate the distribution of money throughout the country. Some little progress is being made in the industrial conditions of this city. We are assured that the smelting works, lately so much talked about, will be built, and those who have faith in Mr "Dundee" Reid's professions may believe that the narrow gauge railroad will be extended to Portland. Other enterprises are looking up in a small way, in the aggregate showing that public energy is neither dead nor sleeping. The country, too, is showing signs of the new blood dispersed through it during the past two years. The new comers, and indeed some of the long residents, are leading off in new lines of farming. There is an unusual demand for fruit trees, dairying is looking up, more and better vegetables are being produced than formerly. Progress in this way has only just begun, but it is something to have made a beginning.

The hard times of the past year and a half and whose distresses are still upon us, have had one good effect. They have taught us a valuable lesson in economy. In many ways as a people we have shortened sail. The miseries of debt have impressed upon us the folly of going into debt. We live cheaper than we did and we are the better for it. Let us have no more "booms" which prompting a hundred foolish hopes urge us into foolish extravagances and leave us not only poorer than before but under the pangs of self reproach. What we want is an energetic and healthful progress based upon the natural order of things.

A CONTRAST, VERILY.

It would be inhuman not to sympathize with the Canadians in their trouble with the Indians of the western border, and it would be something less than human if we did not find a certain satisfaction in a circumstance which, to an extent, justifies our own past "brutal" Indian policy. Moralists have long been fond of the contrast between the British Indian policy, with its results of peace and good feeling, and the American policy, with its terrible consequences of outrage and massacre. American sentimentalists were first to point out our national discredit in this matter, and English writers taking up with the idea have read us many a good sermon full of lofty self righteousness. Results in the main, it must be confessed, have been different, growing out of this important difference in policy, namely, that the Americans have pushed out into the wilderness expelling or subduing the native savages by wars full of horrors, while the British have left their share of the continent unoccupied as they found it, a wilderness now as it was two centuries ago. If we had left the country to the Indians we too would have had peace. If the Canadians will now draw back from the frontier, they too, will have peace. Progress in civilization on the American continent brings inevitably its consequence of conflict on either side of the national boundary. The "King George" men are quite welcome to the peace resulting from their want of enterprise. We for our part are quite satisfied for the pains of warfare with our result of thirty free and advancing states and territories.

Now that the English having abandoned their policy of leaving the land as they found it, are extending their settlements, they are meeting the sort of welcome which we have already met and subdued. For more than a century the whole of British Columbia was leased by the British government to a fur company for an annual rental of half a-dozen rabbit skins, and, under this curious bargain, it was maintained as a grand game preserve. No settlement was permitted within its limits, and to keep out enterprising spirits, from time to time, cruelties were committed fully matching all the injustice which we have "heaped" upon the Indians. Every one who has examined the history of the "Oregon country" knows how, in the effort to maintain this region as a section of the Hudson Bay company's grand game preserve, the Indians were set upon the early American settlers. Massacre of their own race by proxy was a feature of the plan to keep Oregon in the profitable state of desolation best for the breeding of beaver skins. A contrast, verily!

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

The inculcation of the principles of humanity towards the brute creation has a widely extended influence. In a school in an eastern city where a "band of mercy" was formed among the scholars, pledging them to be kind to any and every poor brute, it is said that a wonderful change has taken place in the conduct of the roughest boys. And so wherever children and grown people are taught by precept or by the authority of law to be kind to animals they will be found to be more kind and considerate towards each other. The right of the government to interfere in cases of brutal treatment of animals is too clear to need argument. John Stuart Mill says "the reasons for legal intervention in favor of children apply not less strongly to the case of those unfortunate slaves and victims of the most brutal part of mankind—the lower animals." It is sometimes said by those who lose their tempers and abuse their animals that the unfortunate spectators of their cruelty have no business to interfere. But people have just as much right to be protected from the sight of cruelty as from the sight of indecency. The law punishes any thing that a reasonable man or woman objects to seeing, and so any thing that could offend a reasonably humane man is a good excuse for the law to interfere.

But, as in the enforcement of prohibitory liquor laws the people who are naturally inclined to mind their own business do not like to interfere, so of laws to prevent cruelty to animals. The great thing is to make an impression upon the people who are lacking in self control and therefore liable to abuse their animals and upon a smaller number of the very ignorant, who are brutal because ignorant, that cruelty to animals will not be tolerated by the public sentiment of civilized communities. In this view such public demonstrations as was made by the humane society of this city last evening are of great value. They serve to impress upon the minds of young and old the fact that it is not simply wrong in the legal sense, but socially intolerable to neglect the protection of our animal dependants. This offer of premiums for the best essays by the scholars of the public schools tends to enlist the interest of all the scholars in the subject. All this helps to create the public sentiment which is stronger than the law.

In the decision of the supreme court in the polygamy cases the principle was reaffirmed that the "people of the United States, as sovereign owners of the national territories, have supreme power over them and their inhabitants," and that "it rests with congress to say whether in a given case any of the people resident in the territory shall participate in the election of its officers or the making of its laws;" and finally, that the Utah people's "political rights are franchises which they hold as privileges in the legislative discretion of the congress of the United States." This was called forth by the Mormon attorney's plea against the right of congress to disfranchise citizens of the territories, and it naturally caused "amazement and regret" at Salt Lake City.

In many communities there has been great opposition to skating rinks. The Roman catholic clergy in Minnesota are waging a vigorous war against them as immoral in their tendencies. But in spite of all this the number of skating rinks is rapidly increasing. As at present conducted many of them are doubtless far from nice. The fact that reform is becoming a topic of the times is confession enough that improvement was needed. As in the case of country balls, it is the surroundings of the rink and the associations rather than the exercise itself that is objectionable.

The "Board of Agriculture" bill printed in THE OREGONIAN just after adjournment of the legislature was, by mistake, a copy of the bill as originally introduced, and contained a section relating to county fairs stricken out before passage and not in the law as it stands. The only reference to county fairs in the law is in section eleven, which provides that "all county or district agricultural societies which may be organized, or shall be hereafter organized, may incorporate under the general laws of Oregon," etc.

A serious error has been discovered in the enrollment of the sundry civil appropriation bill by which the appropriation "for continuing the connection of signal stations at life-saving stations and lighthouses, including services of operators, repair men, materials (such as cables, wire, poles and insulators), and general service connected therewith," is only $500, instead of $5500, which congress intended. This is not the only unfortunate result of the postponement of all important legislation to the last hours of congress.

Lew Wallace, whom Sam Cox succeeds as minister to Turkey, wrote "Ben Hur." Cox intends to devote himself to literary work in Turkey, and it is supposed his first book will be entitled "Got Thar." It seems that Mr Cox got the democratic house at the last session to consent to the raising of the salary of our minister to Turkey to $10,000. He seemed to know what he wanted.

Hendricks told the president that it would be a personal humiliation to him if he could not get his man appointed postmaster at Indianapolis. What kind of a statesman must he be who would be personally discredited if a certain postmaster were not appointed? Throughout his whole career Hendricks has made it easy for the country to take his dimensions.

The people in West Virginia have very mixed ideas of morality. The capital city, Wheeling, refuses to pay its just debts. The people have voted down two propositions to raise money for that purpose. But the grand jury in Pleasants county has just indicted a considerable number of citizens for the immoral practice of playing dominoes.

All European wars are grist for the American mill. The preliminary orders for provisions and munitions already received by American dealers and manufacturers indicate the extent of the demand that would arise if Russia and England should actually engage in war.

In Rhode Island foreign born inhabitants are required to possess property in order to vote. The legislature has just passed a bill relieving honorably discharged persons of the civil war from this restriction.

The strength of the English dominion in India is enormous. Probably the strongest portion of the British empire, as well as the most numerous population, is east of the Suez canal.

MEETING NOTICES.

A. & A. Scottish Rite Masons. [illegible] BE WHITEHOUSE, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Oregon Commandery No. 1. The ANNUAL MEETING of Oregon Commandery No. 1 [illegible] will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening at their asylum, Masonic Temple [illegible]. A full attendance is requested. [illegible] WHITEHOUSE, Recorder.

Special attention to ladies' and children's hair cutting. WASS & [illegible] Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

Special Bargains at the Chicago Crockery Store this week: 50 English China Dinner Sets, worth $9, for $5 75; 50 Decorated Chamber Sets, worth $6 75 for $4 75; 50 plain white English China Chamber Sets, worth $3 50 for $2 50. Remember the place, 91 Yamhill st.

[illegible]
Pilot Fortune
Mill Reading and Beyond
My Summer in a Garden
Marjorie Daw in the much talked of [illegible] side Aldine series

93 FIRST STREET

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER. [illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 7th—A Minstrel Boom

CHARLEY REED'S STANDARD MINSTRELS!

10—ARTISTS—10

[illegible] Admission 50c and $1 00

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

WANTED—A POSITION AS VOCALIST OR [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL WORK [illegible]

TYPE WRITER WANTED—THE SERVICES of [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—DR. MACKENZIE has removed to the N W corner of First and [illegible]

STRAYED—FROM EAST PORTLAND A SORREL [illegible]

NOTICE—I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY bills contracted [illegible] FRED CLARKE. Dated March 1885.

FURNISHED COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS [illegible] East Park street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR [illegible]

FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES—FRESH COWS [illegible]

HARNESS LEATHER—OAK TAN—[illegible] SADDLERY [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK [illegible]

FOR FINE ALL WOOL DRESSES AND FINE dress goods [illegible]

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO PLAIN COOKING [illegible]

Improved Business Property for Sale—50 by 100 feet on Front st., with brick building bringing in good interest on the price asked. CREIGHTON & CO., 13 Stark st.

MRS. O. E. BURKE, Leading Dressmaker, 165 Third st. Fine work at reduced prices.

WOOD! WOOD!
FIR $3 50, ASH $4 50, OAK $5 00.
FOOT MORRISON ST.

FOR RENT.

[illegible]

MUSIC [illegible] TEACHER [illegible]

NEW HANDS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible]

NEIMEYER THE MERCHANT TAILOR [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A Good Business Location,

With a No. 1 FRAME HOUSE [illegible] situated in the CENTER OF THE CITY OF PHILOMATH, [illegible] on the O P R R [illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Wanted immediately, by order of the contractor—Rockmen and laborers; wages from $1 75 to [illegible] per day according to work; all skilled laborers must take their chance. Board $5 per week; good accommodations; contract work for at least 1000 men; fair free passage from Portland to Port Hammond, first station on the Canadian P. R. R. Men must register on or before every Friday and Tuesday at No. 9 Washington street.

R. D. PITT, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for States and Territories. Agent for A. Onderdonk, Yale, B. C.

San Juan Lime!

LANGDON BRAND.

No old stock; every barrel fresh from the kiln. Renowned for its superior cement like properties. Before buying elsewhere, call on us for price. Special bids made on contracts.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,
34 Front st., corner Ash,
Agents San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

TIMES, [illegible]

LAND PLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARRELL'S.

ARTIST'S COMPLETE OUTFIT!

Complete full assortment Winsor & Newton's [illegible] Portland Art Gallery [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF [illegible] ACRES [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF GOOD LAND [illegible]

CHANCE FOR SMALL COLONY—[illegible] ACRES [illegible]

ONE FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACT [illegible] HARRISON [illegible]

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value, 160 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire of C. B. MOORES, Salem.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Yamhill county. If you mean business call at our office and we will go with you to see it. CREIGHTON & CO., Real Estate Agts, 13 Stark st.

WANTS.

STOCK WANTED—AT ONCE—4 GOOD BROOD mares [illegible]

PARTNER—IN FIRST CLASS AND VERY [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER—GENTLEMAN [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED—[illegible]

MALE HELP FURNISHED [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED LADY AGENTS FOR THE QUEEN [illegible]

WIDE AWAKE AGENTS WANTED FOR [illegible] OCCIDENTAL PUBLISHING CO. [illegible]

"OUR HOME"—THE GREATEST BOOK [illegible]

FIELD FORT AND DEPOT, BY M. QUAD OF [illegible]

TEN EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO ACT AS general agents in Oregon and Washington Ter. [illegible] A. BANCROFT & CO., [illegible] Market st., San Francisco.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT—BEST BOOKS for agents published. Address J. K. GILL & CO. Portland, Or.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EDucation [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COMPETENT girl to cook or do housework. Apply at [illegible] Fifth st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK KEEPER [illegible] care Oregonian.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A POSITION as [illegible] care Oregonian.

TO LET—ROOMS.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS CENTRALLY [illegible]

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

ONE NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM [illegible]

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH [illegible]

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET [illegible]

FURNITURE [illegible] ROOMS [illegible]

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS AT [illegible]

TWO DESIRABLE FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN [illegible]

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHED [illegible]

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, [illegible] FIRST STREET [illegible]

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BOARD WITH OR WITHOUT [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING [illegible]

BOARD SINGLE MEALS OR BY THE DAY [illegible] Fourth cor. Oak [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—THE [illegible] STORY BRICK HOTEL [illegible]

TO LET—[illegible] ROOMS AND BATH [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO PAIN [illegible]

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBERS [illegible] Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

Enclose 18 cents and the address of an eastern friend in this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate to east.

Frank Keller's Saloon has been moved from Second and Ash sts. to S. E. corner First and Pine.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers and Commission [illegible], No. 42 FIRST St., [illegible]

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, [illegible] days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at [illegible]

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.

We are instructed to dispose of, by auction, at residence No. 31 N W Park st., bet. [illegible]

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 2d, [illegible]
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

The Walnut Marble top Bedroom [illegible] Mirror Wardrobe, Bedsteads and [illegible] Bedroom Carpets, Toilet Sets, Spring [illegible] Heating Stoves, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We will sell by auction on the premises, No. [illegible] street, bet. Third and Fourth [illegible]

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1885,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
THE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE
comprising

[illegible] Parlor Suit (7 pieces), Brussels Carpets, Center Table, Lace Curtains, Pictures, [illegible] Hanging Lamps, Extension Table, [illegible] Ash Bedroom Suits, Spring Beds, [illegible] Blankets, Carpets, [illegible] Bedroom Sets, Crockery, Plated Ware, Chairs, Lounge, [illegible] Cook Stove and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

"WE, TOO"
WILL SELL
FURNITURE, BEDDING,
WALL PAPER, ETC.
AT COST
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.
JUST FOR FUN!
J. M. BIRMINGHAM,
244 and 246 First St., near Main.

A POINTER—Considering low expenses my stock cost less than any other in Portland; remember this when purchasing. Nuf ced.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

RUSSELL & CO., 18 AND 20 FRONT st., manufacturers of Threshers, Horse Powers, [illegible] and Portable Traction and Stationary Engines.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT CO., Importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

C. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] Mower and Reaper, Canton Plows, [illegible] Schuttler Wagons. Front, First and [illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, [illegible] portable and stationary engines, [illegible] grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and [illegible] belting.

FOR SALE.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE—ANYONE [illegible]

FOR SALE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY AND [illegible]

[illegible] ON INSTALLMENTS [illegible] BENJ. I. COHEN [illegible]

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR [illegible] HARRISON B. OATMAN [illegible]

A IMPROVED FARM OF 80 ACRES [illegible] HARRISON B. OATMAN [illegible]

FURNITURE OF HOUSE FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE MOST [illegible]

THE HOWE PLANING [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A [illegible]

FURNITURE FOR SALE, THREE [illegible] Twelfth st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—A DAIRY [illegible] Address [illegible] La Camas, W. T.

[illegible] MILL FOR SALE—[illegible]

$5000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST [illegible]

$1000 [illegible]

[illegible] FLOURING MILLS [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE UNDERNEATH [illegible] Front street [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON PERSONAL [illegible] HARRISON B. OATMAN [illegible]

B. GOLDSMITH MONEY AND NOTE BROKER [illegible] Stark st. [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO [illegible] BONNER & CO., 130½ First st. [illegible]

PERSONS HAVING MONEY TO [illegible] J. WELCH, Attorney-at-law [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF [illegible] By A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A PURSE [illegible] a sum of money. [illegible] 145 Third st., a reward [illegible]

...AND COMMISSION.

O. M. STEVENS.

...LMAN & CO.
...nd Commission Merchants,
...T ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.
...s of real estate, furniture, ... cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sale ... Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OLD FURNITURE
RESIDENCE.

...o dispose of by auction, at the Res... N W Park st. bet. B and C,
...DAY, APRIL 2d, 1885,
10 o'clock A. M.,
... Marble-top Bedroom Suits, ... m Suits ... Marble-top Tables, ... Engravings, ...amps, Hall and Stair Carpets, ... Bedsteads and Mattresses ... Toilet Sets Spring Mattresses ...
...MAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
OLD FURNITURE
...tion on the premises, No 66 Tay... Third and Fourth sts.,
...DAY, APRIL 4, 1885,
...t 10 o'clock A. M.
...TURE OF RESIDENCE,
COMPRISING
(7 pieces) Brussels Carpets, Mirror ...re Curtains, Pictures, Chandeliers, ... Extension Table Stoves, Wardrobe, ...ts, Spring Beds Feather Pillows, ... Bedroom Suit, Crockery, ...d Ware, Chairs, Lounge, ... Kitchen Furniture
...LMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

...E, TOO"
...WILL SELL
...URE, BEDDING,
... PAPER, ETC.,
...T COST,
... NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
...ST FOR FUN!
...IRMINGHAM,
...46 First St., near Main.
... Considering low expenses enjoyed, ... than any other in Portland. ... purchasing Nuf ced. J. M. B.

...D FARM MACHINERY.
...D 188 AND 190 FRONT STREET ... of Threshers, Horse Powers, ... Traction and Stationary Engines ...
...ERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY ... dealer in farm and mill machinery ... Portland, Or
... & CO SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE ... por Canton Pitt's Thresher, ... Wagons Front, First and Pine sts.
...ELL & CO WHOLESALE FARM ... and dealers in agricultural imple... spring wagons, buggies, carriages, ... stationary engines, saw mills and ... ry a specialty rubber and leather

FOR SALE.
... FOR SALE—ANYONE DESIR... a well established and prosperous ... a bargain by applying to ... Portland Or
...ORSE, FOR ... AND BAR... a good trotter and ... P O box 88 city
...N INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER ... Sellwood; all ... BENJ I COHEN Room 4, ... and Ash
...L ESTATE BY ADMINISTRA... hereby given ... county court of Mult... Oregon made on the 6th day ... entered upon the 2d day of Ne... court house door in ... the 2nd day of May, ... following real property ... deceased, ... block No eighty three ... said county and state ... bid on day of sale, re... in gold coin. Deeds ... JOHN P FARMER, ... of the estate of ... deceased
...EXCHANGE FOR PORTLAND ... farm of 230 acres, ... Dayton ... Yamhill county, the ... fenced with good ... head of navigation on the Yamhill ... passes the north end ... the Yamhill river is the southern ... there are 180 acres of it in a ... with two small orchards, ... no better located ... will divide the place up in tracts to ... will sell it as a whole ... market For particulars call on ... OATMAN 7 Stark st Portland Or
...D FARM OF 300 ACRES ON THE ... valley for sale located imme... the O & C R R 200 acres of it ... all fenced four acres in ... dwelling house good barn with ... of Jesse Applegate ... For further particulars ... HARRISON B OATMAN, No 7 ... land Or
...OR SALE AT A ... Address ...
...THE MOST STYLISH ... together or ...
...TO BE SOLD CHEAP ... 20-horse ... with belting ... Apply to E. ...
...THE HOWE PLANING MILL ... Astoria. The only ... to carry on a first... the premises ... business ... reasonable ... applying to ... Or
...TO RENT—A BOARDING ... with double parlors ... the center of ... street adjoin... be sold at a great ... responsible ... For particulars, ... Olympia W. T.
...FOR SALE THREE ROOMS TO ...
...BUSINESS CHANCES
...FOR SALE A DAIRY FARM ... Lady's Island, ... hundred and thirty (130) acres, a part ... premises a com... barn good cows horse sheep ... property is lo... Washing... particulars ... address R.
...FOR SALE ...
...TO LEASE AN INTEREST ... For full ...
...IN WATER, ...
...STEWART & PITT ...
...OF THE BEST PAYING ... and on First ...
...BARBSHOP UNDER NATIONAL ... street good ... trade, a good
FINANCIAL
...TO LOAN ON PERSONAL SE... to suit the borrow... OATMAN 7 Stark st
...MONEY AND NOTE BRO... negotiated, notes ...
...TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ... on real estate security MERRILL ... First st ...
...LOAN IN ... well to call on A. ... 133 First street.
...LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 TO $2500 ... notes discounted debts collected ... Attorney at Law ... First street.
LOST
...DAY A PURSE CONTAINING ... For return to J. Keyes ... First st, a reward will be paid.

...Oregonian.
EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.
...MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND April 1 1 40 P M

Hight of Bar	Change last 8 Hrs.	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall Inch	State of Wther
30.15	-07	50	Calm	00	Clear
30.13	-04	[illegible]	N	00	Clear
30.14	-06	60	SW	00	Cloudy
30.10	-00	61	S	00	Clear
30.11	-22	61	SW	00	Fair
30.12	01	54	SE	00	Fair
30.10	-03	50	W	00	Clear
30.11	-07	49	[illegible]	00	Cloudy
[illegible]	[illegible]	45	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]

...mum thermometer 4... maximum ...

AUCTION SALE TO DAY

...urniture at residence No ... by Gilman & Co

OUR LETTER BOX

...L A B R C B P C ... I M S
...Commercial, 2 Exchange ... Mfg
...Grocer 4 H, 3d I & P
...Newspaper W W B

Fresh Chinook Salmon ... has made arrangements ... salmon from Astoria every day ... given to the country trade ... in ice and shipment in perfect order ... parts of the northwest ... Chas. A. Malarkey ... Portland, Or

...at greatly reduced prices for the ... Edward Dekum & Co's.

...the pure white paralee now in bloom at ... Washington street.

...what you miss in the way of a ... going to the restaurant 1?1 Fourth ...

...Domestic sewing machines re... from the general agency San ... Garrison's sewing machine store

...Fire Extinguishers. H H Gross, coast ... Hand Grenade.

...Literary Bureau, room 5, ... First street.

...Sewing Machine Company has ap... Garrison agent for Multnomah ... counties, and the friends of the ... Domestic will hereafter be sup... Garrison's Sewing Machine store 167 ... Portland, Oregon.
...SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Per Wm S Wood

...styles in spring millinery, hats caps ... shoes and slippers, just re... Holladay's corner Fourth ... streets.

...for the easy running Household ... at Garrison's Sewing Machine ... Third street.

Easter Cards.
...at Sanborn Vail & Co's, 35 Wash...

...dinner tickets are now sold for ... & Co's (Allsky's) Restaurant.

...repaired and warranted at ... Machine store, 167 Third street

...American sewing machines at Garri... store 167 Third street.

...the great stallion, is at ... stables. Go and see him.

...and pure sewing machine oil at ... Third street

...to need lengthy advertisements ... Remedy

...Hand Grenade, ... 15 Stark street, Portland Or

...& Co. will positively close out ... before May 1st. Carpets, oil ... actual cost.

...MEN

...who have had experience ... city

WE WANT YOU.

...It may result in immediate ... steamer Traveler at ... street, Portland for La Camas ...
D H STEARNS
Manager La Camas Colony

Merchants

...for business locations in a ...

...MANUFACTURERS,

...water power cheap fuel cheap lum... wood) and cheap transporta... in fact for profitable manufa... at any other point on the ... WE PAY PREMIUMS FOR MANUFAC...

MARKET GARDENS.

...garden lands are splendidly located ... from late and early frosts. We have ... from your doors to the best markets in ... Washington

FARMERS,

...farms of all sizes for sale on long ... and

IMMIGRANTS,

...to secure a location with a live people ... equal chance with the oldest set... visit us and see what the chances are ... Take the steamer Traveler, at the ... street, Portland. The fare is but $1 ...
D. H. STEARNS
...La Camas Colony La Camas W T

...WILL DO IT.

...in the interstices between the ... source of their decay SO... such deposits and prevent ... parents should provide SOZO... the health of their chil...

CITY NOTICES

...Stove, ...

...YARD—at the old stand, foot of ...

...and Home Made Brown Bread ... Dairy

...artistic photographers, corner ... streets.

...beds. Geo M Parker 133 ... supplied.

...sewing machine to Barley ... repairing.

...Dinner every day between 12 ... Quaker Dairy

...liquors and cigars at the ... First and Alder

...plain and decorative paper hang... 125 Fifth street.

...jeweler 129 First street, will sell ... thirty days at cost.

...go to Fred Ernst's for Oys... Casino building

...photography in all its branches. Abell & ... Take the elevator

...Ferguson & Davis hair cutting head... First st. Every man an artist.

...Morrison street, will sell ... Beer in bottles at $... per ... of the city

...18 karat, 100 pennyweight How... movement, adjusted quick train ... cost $300 ... from $1 to $20,000 on diamonds, ... Pawnbroking Loan office, 0 First street

BUSINESS ITEMS.

...COMPANY DEDHAM M ...
...agent ... a bottle ... It took it myself as I had been sick for ... with a lung affection and was not ... It helped me very much—so much so ... about as well as usual. I have since ... number of patients, and it has benefited ... I am indeed most thankful that it came ... I had tried different preparations ... no effects from them
H. S PHENIX M D

...after 50 years, without a peer, stands ... Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam ... colds and consumption.

...conqueror of all kidney liver and urinary ... Remedy. Sure cure.
...all diseases of the kidneys or urinary ... Hunt's remedy
...appetite, it gives how restful it makes my ... Hunt's Remedy

...Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil ... Hypophosphites, AS A REMEDY FOR ... DR. H. J. PRATT Montello Wisconsin, ... thorough test of over two years, ... Scott's Emulsion to those afflicted ...

...Pozzoni's Jeannie Winston given to pur... Snow flake for the complexion, at Child & ...

...Diseases commence with a Cold, Cough, ... the voice These symptoms (which ... result in a ... throat) ... by the use of BROWN'S BRON...

...Extract, for Varicose Veins, Hemor... Pain. Physicians also attest ... recommend it. Ask ... them ...

...is unquestionably the best indelible ink ... Independent.

...VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, ... leads all. Oysters in every style

...ACID PHOSPHATE
...for Women and Children
...New Orleans La. ... of excellent service in cases of ... appetite, and in convalescence ... and particularly of service ... women and children

...the address of an eastern friend ... WEEKLY OREGONIAN. The best ... in the east.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

BACK FROM NEW ORLEANS.—Mr Charles F Crowell, who has been absent from this city about three months, returned yesterday. He made an extended trip through Canada and the eastern and southern states during his absence, and regales his friends with vivid descriptions of the scenes he has passed through and the impressions they have made upon his mind. Like many another man his recollections concerning the great world's fair at New Orleans are principally of the exorbitant prices charged for everything there purchasable. As a curiosity he brought back with him a bill of fare of the Exposition Restaurant No 1, where he stopped just once to take luncheon. He had a ... steak which was served with potatoes and a cup of coffee. He ordered a second cup of coffee, and when he went to go out he was struck all of a heap, as it were, by the presentation of a check for $1 ... Examination of the bill of fare confirmed the waiter's statement that he had made out the bill quite correctly. The prices on this bill of fare would put to shame even the proprietors of a hash house in the Coeur d'Alene mines with a hard winter setting in. Soups are 25 and 30 cents corned beef and cabbage, the resource of the poor man, is obtainable at 40 cents a dish porterhouse steak is $1 25, with eggs at 25 cents each and roast chicken is rated so high that the writer prefers not to copy the quotation for fear he will be accused of raising the figures. The people of New Orleans evidently know when they have a soft thing.

LADD & TILTON RESIST ASSESSMENT.—Ladd & Tilton, bankers, yesterday began suit in equity in the state circuit court against Sheriff Jordan and others. It seems that the county commissioners gave the assessor authority or permission to make an assessment of $2 ... for money, notes and accounts in the possession of the plaintiffs. In the complaint Ladd & Tilton set up that they have paid all the taxes that can be legally collected from them, and that the assessment made is illegal fraudulent and wrongful. The amount they refuse to pay is $4,600. The court was asked to issue a restraining order to prevent the sheriff from proceeding to collect the amount named in the manner delinquents are usually served. The claim is that they hold the property in question simply as agents. Judge Stearns issued the restraining order asked pending the settlement of the suit.

ANOTHER ATTACHMENT.—The grocery store of M J McInnis, located on B street, between Fifth and Sixth, which was closed by the sheriff upon an attachment suit the other day, was still further embarrassed yesterday by attachments amounting to $104 17. This sum is claimed by I B. Dawson of the Merchants' Protective Union, and represents goods sold and delivered by firms in this city as follows: Corbitt & Macleay, $51 63; W S Mason, $92 87; Klosterman & Co., $57 53; J McCraken & Co, $41 32; Esberg, Bachman & Co, $20 16; Wadhams & Elliott, $7 10; Watson, Wright & Co, $18 27; M Sellers & Co, $31 44; Closset & Devers, $16 86. Mr McInnis' trouble was brought about by the importunities of his brother to whom he owed less than $500. The sheriff states that the stock of the store is more than sufficient to pay all claims.

FIRES DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS.—From the books of the secretary of the board of fire commissioners is obtained the following report for the quarter ending March 31 of the losses sustained by fire, total insurance involved and amount of insurance paid. Total losses for the quarter, $7966; total insurance involved, $15,950; total amount of insurance paid on the recent fire at Arfeld & Co's on First street, losses, $3001; amount of losses over insurance, $4596. The above figures do not include as the loss and insurance have not been settled yet. At this fire the total loss will be about $ ... 0; total insurance involved $12,000. During March there were but three alarms—one telephone, one still and one box alarm.

NOT SUBJECT TO MECHANIC'S LIEN.—The case of the Portland Lumbering and Manufacturing Company against N O Anderson and the city of Portland was yesterday decided in favor of the city by Judge Stearns. By this decision the city keeps undisturbed possession of the engine house located near the intersection of Washington and B streets, on which a mechanic's lien had been placed by the plaintiff. In rendering the decision Judge Stearns held that a mechanic's lien did not hold upon municipal property used for public purposes. In this particular case the city had paid the contractor Anderson, but he had not paid the lumbering company.

RESISTING A CITY LIEN.—L. Goldsmith and others have begun suit against the city of Portland, and pending its settlement have obtained an order restraining the chief of police from selling certain property. When T street was extended, the viewers appointed by the city assessed benefits against plaintiffs' property, consisting of about thirteen acres, to the sum of $18,977 28. That their property was benefitted at all the plaintiffs deny, and they refuse to pay this sum. They also claim that instead of being benefitted, their property was actually damaged to the amount of $10,000. Hence the suit.

SAVED SOMETHING IN COSTS.—The long pending and somewhat sensational divorce case of Wally Cline vs. Jacob Cline came up again yesterday in the state circuit court, in the shape of a suit brought against the husband Jacob Cline by P I Willis, the referee, to recover his costs. Cline objected to a number of the items. The first class were for witnesses summoned and charged for in the account who never testified at all, and the second batch was a number of witnesses whose testimony was immaterial and in all amounted to $61 70. Judge Smith sustained the bill of objections, and thus Mr Cline escapes paying the above mentioned sum.

AN ECONOMICAL MOVE.—Last night Councilman Fliedner introduced a resolution, which passed, directing the city treasurer to pay the gas bills of the city before the 3d of each month. The object is to save the $1 per thousand which is offered to all other customers. As the city uses in its several buildings about 18,000 feet of gas per month, this will effect a saving of over $200 a year. The wonder is that this saving has never been thought of before.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—There will be a meeting of the state agricultural board at Salem on Tuesday, April 7, 1885, at the capitol building at 10 o'clock A. M. All members are requested to attend for the purpose of a full and complete organization under the new law, as enacted by the last legislature. Through this board the annual state fair is expected to receive new life, and something like a creditable display will be made in future, it is hoped.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE REVENUE OFFICE.—As busy a set of men as there is in town are the employes of the revenue office in this city. Mr J C Cartwright, the collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon (composed of Oregon and Washington) received yesterday nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of special tax stamps (licenses) for the coming year, commencing May 1, and the boys are now getting ready for the "rush."

FIRE EXTINGUISHER TEST.—A very satisfactory test was made yesterday afternoon of the Lewis hand fire extinguisher, represented by Mr Joseph Buchtel in the presence of the chief engineer, city officials, and a large number of our most influential citizens, and its superiority over all other fire extinguishers fully and satisfactorily established. Business houses, factories, foundries, saw mills, and persons having fine residences cannot afford to be without it.

NO GAME AFTER ALL.—Last Sunday the Dot let base ball club received a challenge from the Clippers of North Portland to play a game of base ball. On Tuesday the Dotlets accepted the challenge and put up a forfeit of $10, which the Clippers failed to cover, consequently the game is off. It is claimed on the part of the Clippers that they did not desire to play for money and did not so intend their challenge.

LEFT ON THE DOORSTEP.—A boy baby was left on the doorstep of the Children's Home in South Portland at an early hour this morning. The little one was not very well provided for in the way of clothes, and there was nothing about him that would give a clue to the identity of the parents who abandoned him. Anyone wishing to adopt a healthy looking youngster, now is the chance.

TO BE FIRST.—The number of confidential friends who called in at Prentice's yesterday astonished the attaches of that establishment. They all wanted two seats or more put by for the minstrels, but were informed that the sale opened at ... o'clock this morning and that first come would be first served. There will evidently be a brisk trade in reserved seats this morning.

IN FAVOR OF THE DISTRICT.—Judge Seneca Smith of this district, who held court for Judge Taylor at Astoria not long since, has just decided a case that came before him there. The suit was one brought by certain residents of Astoria against the school district of that town. Judge Smith decided in favor of the district and upheld the validity of its bonds.

TO STOCK BREEDERS.—In this week's issue of the WEEKLY OREGONIAN is introduced a "breeders directory," which will be allotted a prominent position in that edition. The space is open to breeders of stock of every class. For terms address the business department of THE OREGONIAN.

WISE STREET IMPROVEMENT MEASURE.—One of the principal causes of municipal litigation in Portland in the past two years is a serious fault in the way in which ordinances relative to street improvements have been enforced. Here is the present modus operandi. The city orders the improvement, it is accepted, the city declares the probable cost, levies the assessment and pays the contractor's bill, and takes chances in collecting from the property. If owners resist payment, as several have done, on account of bad work, the city supplies the money from the general fund. This is clearly illegal as the law provides that the property benefited must be exhausted before an appropriation can be made out of the general fund. Yet under the present administration the general fund is "tapped" whenever necessary without first having tried to collect the assessment from the property. This is likely to be remedied in the near future, and very simply, too. Councilman Fliedner last night introduced an ordinance relative to the time and manner of improving streets, which in addition to the principal points in the present ordinance, has these two provisions. First, that no street improvement shall be commenced until the sum necessary to pay for it shall have been paid into the city treasury; that is to say, the assessment shall be made and collected before work begins. Second, any property owner shall have the right to appeal to the council for protection against dishonest contractors, and if there is bad work, the man doesn't get his pay till he makes it good.

ABOUT STREET SPRINKLING.—That is a rather outspoken petition published in the council proceedings this morning about street sprinkling and the agitation did not commence a moment too soon. Already the people living back of Fourth street have been rendered uncomfortable from dust, and the warm season hasn't commenced. There will be a terrible howl and a just one too if last year's experience is to be repeated. Taxpayers west of Fourth street will organize some sort of rebellion—may be it will be a little one, like some that are reported every day in the foreign news of THE OREGONIAN—if the money raised by a general tax levy is to be used in sprinkling Front, First, Third and intermediate cross streets, and the entire length of Washington street. Men do not enjoy the prospect of sitting under their vines and fig trees and choke to death with dust. The city wants to sprinkle all the streets or step aside in favor of private individuals who will. The city can't take the cream of the business streets and leave to private contractors the skim milk of the residence portion. The city must either sprinkle the right way or let some one else do it. This "monkeying" around was obnoxious last year and the people won't stand it again, and the annoyance of dust, unless remedied, may cut a big figure in the city election two months hence.

MORE FIRE PROTECTION.—Arrangements are being made by the water company to run a large main down Front street from Lincoln to G, connecting with the large main leading down from Palatine hill. It will be sixteen inches in diameter about as far as Morrison street and twelve inches the remainder of the way. As the fall is nearly 250 feet, there is ample power to run elevators and for fire extinguishing purposes. Under the present contract, the water company agrees to furnish the city all the water it needs for $9660 a year; that is, for fire cisterns and hydrants, and under this the city may erect plugs on every corner on Front street, as far as the new main reaches, and not pay one cent for water. Those who pretend to know say that this move is to teach the hydraulic elevator company, and the linked enterprise, the electric light company, a lesson in the art of warfare. And the city will get the benefit.

DEATH.—Policeman Walter A. Beaumont died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the Good Samaritan hospital, where he was taken by his friends. He had been ill for a long time and grew steadily worse until the time of his death. Deceased was a native of France, aged 67 years. It is not known where his relatives are, if he had any living. He had been connected with the police force for several years, and his fellow officers will see that he has a respectable funeral which will occur at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Chief Parrish notified the council last night of the vacancy created on the force.

TAX CONTROVERSY SETTLED.—The tax controversy between the Portland National bank and the county was amicably adjusted last Monday between Hon H W Corbett, county commissioner for the county, and William Reid, for the bank's stockholders, whereby Mr Reid agreed that his bank's stockholders should be separately assessed and pay individually the same amount of taxes per share as that paid by the First National bank of this city—$66 per share—and the county assessment roll was altered accordingly.

MONEY AT BIG INTEREST.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Building and Loan Association, held last evening, $6000 were loaned out. One thousand brought a premium of sixty nine months interest in advance, and the person who borrowed the other five thousand paid the greatest amount yet, seventy-four months interest in advance. In the case of the last borrower he really gets but $503 of each $1000.

MESSENGERS CLEAR THROUGH.—Commencing next Sunday the Northern Pacific Express Company will run messengers between this city and St. Paul "without change." Heretofore the run from both ends has been to Helena. There will be with each car a regular messenger and he will have an assistant. The object of the new arrangement is to secure greatest possible care to goods in transit and it will be more satisfactory to all concerned.

THE SKIDMORE FOUNTAIN.—As a result of the inquiry made not long ago as to what had become of the bequest of the late S. G. Skidmore to the city of Portland for the purpose of erecting a public fountain, Mr C E Sitton, his administrator, announces that the estate is not yet settled. When the settlement is made the city will be notified to set apart a location, and the fountain will be erected as provided in the will.

DECISIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED.—In department No 1 of the state circuit Judge Smith will this morning announce decisions in the following cases: H. W. Prettyman vs O R & N Co, upon the motion to strike out parts of answer; In re, estate of L and D Barman, insolvents, upon the motion to set aside order directing meeting of creditors to elect assignee.

CARPETS at Cost C SHINDLER & CO

TAYLOR STREET M E CHURCH

The shaker social held at this church by the young people connected with it last evening was a great success, both socially and financially. The attendance was large and the audience appreciative throughout. The programme was commenced by a chorus singing a humorous song entitled "Shake-her," which put all those present in a happy mood from the start, and was well acted by the participants. Miss McBride then favored the audience with a well rendered recitation, entitled "A Pig for Sheep," after which "Take Me Home," with a guitar accompaniment, was sung in good style and voice by Mr Imsley. Joseph Taylor then played a cornet solo, "Where, Oh Where, is My Highland Lassie Gone?" accompanied on the piano by Miss Gibbs, which produced a hearty encore, and showed skill and practice on that instrument. The next was a duet by Master and Miss Davis, "My Bonnie Bride," sung in a pleasing manner. Mr Perkins then gave an interesting declamation. The chorus sang another peculiar song, which was well received. After this last song a modest number of young men sang a vocal selection without words, entitled "A Fool's Revenge."

The only measure and staff that was printed on the sheet music was in big letters, "April Fool," and after unsuccessful attempts to please the audience the gentlemen meekly withdrew from the stage, not forgetting to hold in their hands at their back in large letters the words "April Fool."

The audience immediately recognized the fact and received the sarcasm in good faith.

Ice cream and cake were then served to those who were so disposed to partake, after which the gathering came to a close.

The distinguishing feature of FRAZIER'S ... SALVE is its power to reduce Inflammation ...

SUPREME COURT

SALEM, March 31

J W Carlon, appellant, vs. I R. and E Fox-on, respondents—Judgment of the lower court reversed and cause remanded with directions to overrule demurrer to the complaint, opinion by Lord, J.

L. S and J C Sheridan, respondents, vs Frank McMullen, appellant—Judgment of the lower court affirmed, opinion by Lord J.

Claiborne Neil, appellant, vs J C Tolman, Jasper Houck and S Dunn, respondents—Appeal from Jackson county, argued and submitted.

April 1

State of Oregon vs. Martin Mackey and William Mackey—Argued and submitted.

David P Shook, respondent, vs J H Colohan, appellant—Judgment of the lower court affirmed, opinion by Thayer, J.

Pure, pleasant, sure—Red Star Cough Cure. Prompt, permanent cure. Fifty cents.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Contract for its Completion Let by the Directors

The Entire Cost of Finishing the Structure from Cellar to Garret $57,693 ... Summary of the Bids

Yesterday afternoon at a special meeting the board of directors of this district opened the bids for finishing the new High school building, at Twelfth, Townsend, Morrison and Alder streets. As will be seen by the list published below, bids were received for the entire work in a lump sum, and also for each branch of the work separately. A comparison of the several proposals showed that it would be cheaper to let the lowest of the bidders in separate work. The bids were as follows:

GENERAL BIDS

Geo I Tribou to complete the work in ash, $ ... 25; to complete the work in cedar, $31 ...; to each bid the sum of $... was added for galvanized iron not included in the bid and $1 ... for terra cotta flues.

Portland Construction company, in cedar, $4 ... 0 ... complete the entire work, including everything except the heating apparatus, in cedar, $85,400; in ash, $87,100.

Chas Carmichael, in cedar, $ ...,516; in ash, $49 13 ...

C R Delberg, in ash, $4 ... 00; in cedar $38, ...

Thomas Walker in ash, $4 ... 00; in cedar, $41 ... 60

G W Brown in cedar and artificial stone, $ ... 00; in ash with artificial stone, $65,400; in ash and granite, $66,400

J D Budges, for completing entire work on building except heating apparatus in cedar and artificial stone, $58,088; in artificial stone and ash, $61 ...

Jno Roberts on, for completing all work, except heating, in granite and ash, $64,518; in granite and cedar $58,578

Joseph Smith, for completing entire work required, $88,182

SPECIFIC BIDS

The following are the bids for plumbing, gas fitting, etc.—John Donnerberg, $1344 75; John Barrett, $1450; Wm Gardner & Co, $2250; J F Shea, $1500

Steam heating—John Barrett, $7800; J F Shea, $5800; Wm Gardner & Co, $7000

Stone work—George Bamford, in granite, $11,950, $5950; Oregon Artificial Stone Company, all in artificial stone, $2999 20

Painting—Morse & Miner, $3300; Blake & Dunn $3975; Cleveland Painting and Manufacturing Company, $3500; C F Pearson, $37 ...; John Rider, $3500; O'Leary & Doyle, $2973; Berger & Bock, $5473; Sheehy Brothers, $51 0; Christiansen & Hanson, $5000; Fremborn & Co, $ 500

Hot water heating—John Donnerberg, $3989 18; William Gardner & Co, $4500 and $8600 (two plans)

Glazing—Whittier, Fuller & Co, $1360; Kelly, Dunne & Co, $1375

Plaster and cement work—John M duff, total exterior and interior, $12,500; Wilson & Ryan, $15,600; Donald Mackay, $11,750; John Funge, $18 000; Webster & Bottam, $11,903; Thomas Huntington, $13 900

THE CONTRACTS.

After consideration contracts were awarded as follows:

Glazing—Whittier Fuller & Co	$ 1,360 00
Painting—O'Leary & Doyle	[illegible] 00
Stone and brick work—Oregon Artificial Stone Co	1505 20
Plastering—John Mah[illegible]	12,500 00
Plumbing—John Donnerberg	1 344
Carpenter work, etc—John Roberts on	3 0[illegible] 00
Heating, hot water—John Donnerberg	3,989 18
Total	$ [illegible]

It is likely that the board will substitute ash for cedar, where hard finish is necessary, in which case the cost will be from $1500 to $1600 more.

WHITE ... AT COST C SHINDLER & CO

THE COURTS.

U S CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1885

W I A Co vs O R & N Co—Order on stipulation that complainant have till June 1 1885 to take testimony, and defendant to have ninety days thereafter to take testimony.

W F & Co vs O & C R R Co—Same.

Pacific Rolling Mill Co vs. City View Park Railroad Co—Hearing on exceptions to answer of Creighton.

Hughes vs Dundee Mortgage and Trust Insurance Co—Motion to make answer more definite and certain argued and submitted.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 1—SMITH, J

Willis vs Cline—Objections to cost bill allowed.

Ah Wong vs Tong Yuen—Motion for a new trial allowed.

Ludger Loire vs Daniel Cuman—Settled and dismissed.

Alfred Pocock vs C O Blakely—Garnishee to have until to-morrow to file answer to allegations and interrogatories.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 2—STEARNS, J

The Portland Lumbering and Manufacturing Co vs N O Anderson and the city of Portland—Judgment in favor of the defendant, the city of Portland.

Carrie Wood vs. Thompson, DeHart & Co—Judgment against defendant for costs.

John Kenworthy vs Peter Mathiot et al—Default and judgment.

City of Portland vs Sitler—Demurrer to complaint in the liquor cases argued and submitted.

EXTENSION TABLES AT COST C SHINDLER & CO

THE STAGE.

THE CASINO.—If this is the one week of the year when good people do not go to theaters, or anywhere else to enjoy themselves, then there is a large contingent of wicked people in Portland, who have been flocking to the Casino and very much enjoying the remarkably fine performance of "Mariana." Be the cause attributable to what it may, there has pervaded the acting and singing of the week an esprit de corps which has of late been conspicuously absent. In no one among the principals has this vocal rejuvenescence been more apparent than in Miss Winston. Her singing in the fourth act works up the opera to a brilliant climax and with Harry Gates she shares vociferous applause. Mr Gates is now thoroughly at home on the new ground, and his vigorous acting and admirable singing goes far to make the present production of "Mariana" one of the greatest successes of the season.

THE TIVOLI.—This is positively the last night of the great military spectacle, "The French Spy." The Tivoli will undoubtedly be packed on the occasion.

FURNITURE AT COST C SHINDLER & CO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Sand Point yesterday to arrive over the Northern Pacific to-day: O V Davis, wife and daughter, J W Newkirk, L M Lausign, and thirty five through emigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: A A Brown, J A McMurtie, W E Selfree, and twenty-two emigrants.

Passed Medford on the O & C R. R to arrive here to-day: E M Wolf, Sacramento.

Dr Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor

The Golden Tooth.

[illegible] ... Dr Jessup ... Bridge work ... the greatest thing however that has ever yet been discovered ... the "Bonwill" Teeth ... They are made with such nicety as to defy detection ... exactly the shape of the natural tooth ... the growing out of the mouth.

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE

W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist of Austin Tex. writes: I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross.

C Baechler STEREO & ELECTROTYPER 5 WASHINGTON ST PORTLAND OR

BRIEF MENTION

Miss Winston sings "Never Again" to-night.

The tide of immigration still continues unchecked.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Y M C A meet this afternoon at 2 30.

The usual runaway on Fourth street yesterday doing little or no damage.

Council proceedings and doings of the Oregon Humane society on the eighth page.

J W. Cox, who has been quite ill for some months goes to his home in Salem to-day.

John Maguire has declined to serve as superintendent of the Narrow-gauge road under the receiver Charles N Scott.

Charles and Frank Starr were each found guilty yesterday in the police court of assault and battery and fined $25.

J F Burford is the name of the old gentleman injured in the runaway on Fifth street the other day. He is recovering.

The steamer Telephone will carry passengers on her through trip next Saturday. She is expected to make the round trip by 7 40 P M.

An old resident of Oregon promulgates the statement that the month just closed was the dryest March in thirty seven years in this latitude.

It was reported at an early hour this morning that a ship lying at Greenwich dock had taken fire and that the blaze was extinguished by the crew.

Among the large number of Portland's citizens who went fishing yesterday was District Attorney John M Gearin, C E Meech and Al Raleigh.

Charles Marin, arrested for larceny, waived examination in the police court yesterday and was committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury.

City taxes may be paid any time before next Monday evening, the 6th inst, without extra cost. The books will be in the hands of the chief of police this morning.

The *Astorian* says "The first vessel built on this coast was built at Astoria in 1841. It was a schooner built near Smith's point for trading purposes by three men whose names are lost to fame."

Judge Deady yesterday made an order granting two months further time for the taking of testimony in the cases of Wells, Fargo & Co against the O R. & N and O & C. R R. companies.

Not since the business assumed any size has the salmon industry of the Columbia looked as quiet as it does to-day, the first day of the season, says yesterday's *Astorian*. A few boats will go out, but there is nothing like former activity.

The divorce case of Catherine Oliver against William Oliver was yesterday referred to N G Simon to take testimony and report the findings of fact to the court. The defendant has not yet made answer to the complaint, and was declared in default.

Judge Smith yesterday granted a new trial in the case of Ah Wong vs Tong Yuen. This is the case wherein nearly every Chinese merchant remonstrated against the injustice of the old verdict and claimed that the plaintiff's evidence was all trumped up.

The horse attached to one of F S Larsen & Co's delivery wagons ran away about noon yesterday, covering a dozen blocks but doing no damage. The animal acted when caught as though he had had a very pleasant time.

The members of the High school graduating class yesterday presented Professor R. K Warren, the principal of the High school, with a very handsome bouquet of flowers as a token of their regard, the occasion of his birthday. The other classes of the High school also presented bouquets.

The British bark Allahabad, now so long over due at this port, made the run from San Francisco to Sydney, a distance of 6800 miles, in thirty nine days fourteen years ago. She left Hong Kong for Astoria on the 14th of last November, and in all probability will never be seen again.

There is a noticeable and commendable disposition recently among litigants in this county to settle their disputes in private and save the usual large costs. Several cases set for trial in the district courts have been dismissed, and yesterday, that of Ludger Loire against Daniel Cuman was also taken out of the lawyer's hands.

PERSONAL

The Oregon arrived here at 6 o'clock last night.

Mr T B Merry returned yesterday from his eastern trip.

Mr I I Searle, a prominent architect of New York, is at the Merchant.

D W Yoder, a merchant of Silverton, is in the city, stopping at the Quimby.

Mr J W Newkirk returns to-day over the Northern from an extended eastern trip.

Judge J W Paxton of Tacoma is in the city, accompanied by his wife and son. They leave in a day or two for a visit to St. Paul.

James I Ferguson, U S inspector of hulls, goes down the river to-day to examine the steamers Edith, Mountaineer, Argonaut and A. B Field.

Mr Samuel Lord, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, the great dry goods merchants of New York, is at the Merchant. He arrived yesterday from Victoria and will spend several days hereabouts.

Mr Harry Montgomery, son of Mr J B Montgomery, returned last Sunday from the east, where he has spent the past four years completing his education. He will remain here.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO April 1

Alpha	80	Hale & Norcross	$ 8 [illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible] 50
Belcher	85	Mono	1 00
Best & Belcher	1 30	Ophir	55
Bodie Con	1 95	Potosi	90
Bulwer	30	Savage	2 80
Chollar	2 15	Sierra Nevada	60
Con Cal & Virginia	45	Union	[illegible]
Crown Point	1 00	Yellow Jacket	1 30
Gould & Curry	1 10		

One of Chicago's retired business men has published a volume containing the Lord's Prayer in 180 different languages. In the preparation of the work he was engaged about four years. The approaching change in foreign appointments will doubtless make the book popular with the democracy.—*Troy Times* (dem.)

This does not seem to be a good year for old Romans. Thurman gets nothing, McDonald gets nothing, and Durbin Ward gets nothing. Yet it would be a slight to any one of these old democrats to call him the peer of W C Whitney, in everything save $175,000 contributions to the campaign funds.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St. Portland Or
IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country orders promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agents for Rockford Watches.

A NEW DEPARTURE.
$30 ONE DOLLAR DINNER TICKETS FOR $25
...
145 FIRST.

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...OF PORTLAND RESTAURANT

EPICURES ALWAYS GO TO Madame Drouillat's Restaurant. Best French Dinner in the city, including wine, coffee and pousse cafe 50 cts. Try it once. Private rooms for parties. Entrance Morrison St and 153½ Third st.

...
Will be opened to the public May 1st, And will be the only first class house north of San Francisco. New Building. New Furniture, and all modern improvements.
THOS GUINEAN, Prop'r.

Frieman's New Coffee House.
OAK STREET, Bet. Front and First.
Choice Chops, Steaks and Cream Muffins
Private Apartments for Ladies
B. FREIMAN, Proprietor.

...LMAN HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN
LOUIS EPPINGER
FIRST CLASS ONLY
PORTLAND

"FLOR de MADRID."
Office of V. Martinez Ybor & Co., Key West, Fla., Feb. 28, 1885.
We take pleasure in announcing to the Cigar Trade of the Northwest and California that we have this day appointed L. K. G. Smith of Portland, Or., our Sole Agent for the whole Pacific Coast, and kindly recommend him as such to our old and new patrons.
We guarantee that, as heretofore, all Cigars from our factory are and will be made of the finest and choicest Havana Tobacco only and that we shall not fail to keep up our well established reputation on them. Very respectfully,
V MARTINEZ YBOR & CO.
In accepting the honor of representing above manufacturers I do so with a thorough conviction and after a careful scrutiny that nothing in the Key West Havana line could be offered or produced superior to these world-renowned
"FLOR de MADRID."
Shall be pleased to fill all orders intrusted to me for any style or size, either direct from factory or from our various depots in California or the northwest.
Responsible dealers in the interior wishing the agency in their respective towns will receive a prompt hearing by addressing
L. K. G. SMITH,
Stark and Front Sts Portland

KOHN & STEINBACH

THE FARRINGTON
In all the New Colors, Pearl, Stone, Nutria, Black or Brown.

THE MENTOR
In Nutria, Blue or Black.

The above are two of the Latest Broadway Styles for this Spring. We have them in all colors and different heights of crown and different grades. Prices, $3, $3 50, $4, which is 20 per cent. less than you can purchase them for elsewhere.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES IN
NOBBY SPRING SUITS,
FINE FANCY TROUSERS,
FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS,
FANCY NIGHT SHIRTS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
NECKWEAR, etc.

CLOTHIERS KOHN & STEINBACH AND HATTERS
COR FIRST & MORRISON STS

HOW CAN
S. ... & CO.
SELL
...s Veiling
AT
30c a yard,
Worth 50 cents.
—AND—
...-inch Nuns' Veiling!
—AT—
50c a yard.
Regular Price 75 cents.

These are really remarkable prices considering they are all wool of very fine texture, extremely popular and comprise all the newest shades ... for evening and street wear. HOW CAN WE SELL THEM AT SUCH A FIGURE? That's our secret. How we manage to put prices of all goods below competition!

Lipman & Co

Samples sent on application. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.

...

New Jerseys,
New Parasols.

NEW
Dress Fabrics, Lace Flouncing

NOVELTIES IN
Fancy Braid, Trimmings.

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165 THIRD ST.,

BURKE, McDONNELL & CO.,
Portland Hair Emporium, 163 Fourth st., near Morrison. All kinds of Human Hair Goods and Toilet Articles. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and Shampooing.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of
... BLOOD PURIFIER ... KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR

...
PERAMBULATORS
—OR—
Baby Carriages,
Of which we are the Sole Agents on this coast, are now in stock, attracting much attention and exciting deserved admiration. In addition to the regular stylish numbers for which there was such an enormous demand last season, we have also the—
PULLMAN SLEEPER,
PRIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
—AND—
THE ARISTOCRAT,
Which, for elegance of finish and strength of construction, are superb models of their kind. These Carriages combine all the latest improvements, and leave nothing to be desired in the matter of comfort and convenience, and can be had from $7.50 upward.

...
Refrigerators
—AND—
Ice Chests
Can be found in full supply at our establishment ONLY. We have the "Palace," "Sideboard Palace," "Queen," "Crown" and "Jewett," and a complete assortment of combined Refrigerator Chests, to which we invite attention. This manufacture is elegant in appearance, constructed on theoretical and practical principles, and for utility is endorsed without reserve by every fortunate possessor. They are an absolute necessity in the household, and are selling from $12.50 to $48. Call and see them, at
...
87, 89 First st.,
86, 88 Second st.

...Dress Goods
NOW OPEN,
SPRING STYLES of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

LAWNS,	GINGHAMS,
ORGANDIES,	SEERSUCKERS,
ZEPHYRS	SATINES,
BATTISTES,	CHEVIOTS,
PERCALES,	VENITIENNES,
TOILE DE JOUY,	OTTOMANS,

—AND—
White Goods of the Most Approved Kinds.
ALL NEW!
ALL ATTRACTIVE!
ALL SEASONABLE!
Quality considered our prices are never higher, often ... lower than those of any other house in this city.
Mail Orders, whether large or small, receive prompt attention.
OLDS & KING.
186 First Street.

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J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies
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Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines,
AND ALL
CARBONATED BEVERAGES.
Apparatus, Materials and Accessories for Manufacturing, Dispensing and Bottling, with full instructions.
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GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG
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Stoves, Ranges & Hollow-ware.
Importers of Metals, Iron and Lead Pipe. House furnishing Hardware. Pumps and Plumbers Goods. Full line of Tinners Tools and Material.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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To Skeptical Smokers!
Your doubts will vanish in blue smoke if you try
KICKER CIGARS.
The ... conceded fine ...

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...
... 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend ... this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS CAST

Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.—*Eccl. xi. 1*

Mid the losses and the gains
Mid the pleasures and the pains
Mid the hopings and the fears,
And the restlessness of years
We repeat this passage o'er—
We believe it more and more—
Bread upon the waters cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

Gold and silver, like the sands
Will keep slipping through our hands
Jewels gleaming like a spark,
Will be hidden in the dark
Sun and moon and stars will pale
But these words will never fail—
Bread upon the waters cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

Soon like dust to you and me
Will our earthly treasures be,
But the loving words and deeds
To a soul in bitterest need
They will unforgotten be
They will live eternally—
Bread upon the waters cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

Fast the moments slip away,
Soon our mortal powers decay
Lower and lower sinks the sun
What we do must soon be done
Then what rapture if we hear
Thousand voices ringing clear—
Bread upon the waters cast
Shall be gathered at the last.

—*Anonymous*

A PAINTER'S PERIL.

It was the studio of one of Paris' most renowned painters, and the time the early part of the last century. Deschamps, still a young man in 1714, had the world already, as the phrase is, at his feet. His pictures were accepted for the salon as a matter of course, and they sold at fabulous prices, for to possess them was a matter of fame. There was nothing strange then in the luxurious style of his apartments, which occupied an entire floor on the Boulevard Madeleine near where it becomes the Rue des Italiens. His work room was the envy of poorer painters and the pattern for richer. Yet it was not choked with the usual paraphernalia of the artist; there were no pieces of armor, no ancient weapons, no statues, no trophies of the chase in wild lands. In short, it was dressed like the stage, with nothing for show but with everything that the work in hand might render fitting. His lounging room, again, was sui generis—a room for comfort as understood alone by men of art or men of letters. Deschamps, though young and formerly used to a meagre life, had now his own ideas of pleasure and knew how with his large income to carry them out.

It was only in his reception room that he bowed to the popular tastes. This apartment was small and richly though somberously hung with heavy embroidered portieres; the rugs were indefinite in design like the oriental mind that planned them; the furniture was of dark, foreign woods upholstered in violet silk. It was in this room at the close of a winter's day that a visitor awaited. The wax lights were lit in their sconces, but they only partially illumined the gloom of the lustrious surroundings. Little gleams shown fitfully from the carved angles of the dark woods like the dark flashes of a dark eye which intimates yet conceals some terrible mystery. The caller had chosen a seat in the greatest obscurity that the room afforded, but throwing aside her heavy veil for a moment's glance at her surroundings she exposed a face which, even in the half light, would have appeared of irresistible beauty. Her eyes were large and of a hue in which the hazel struggles with the jet; her nose delicately Grecian; her complexion olive; her eyebrows arched in a curve of which mathematics with its art could never discover the equation. There was about the face too an exaggerated hauteur and arrogance which marked in those days the woman of the nobility. Her age was probably twenty five.

The veil was raised only for a moment; a soft step was heard along the hall without, and the portieres swinging aside allowed the entrance of the painter.

"M. Deschamps?"

The painter bowed, and the lady continued with her veil still lowered:

"You are about to produce a scene from mythology?"

"Yes."

"You find it necessary to quit Paris?"

The painter, not understanding the object of these questions, remained silent.

"You are leaving Paris," the stranger went on, "because you cannot find here a suitable model. You desire a woman of refinement and intelligence as well as beauty. You consider the faces of ladies of the nobility lacking in freshness and naturalness."

These were, indeed, Deschamps' reasons for seeking a model outside of Paris. Neither the rich nor the poor of large cities are fitting figures in a painting which reproduces antiquity.

"Knowing this," continued the lady with an added haughtiness of tone, "I have determined to take the part myself. You will understand now why thus far I have kept my face and name concealed. If I have not sufficient merit——" This last sentence was begun in a manner as if her merits were a little questionable, and she allowed the sentence to remain unfinished as if in so slight a doubt she had wasted words enough. But the painter did not choose his models at such random.

"My intended picture is Europa," he began to explain.

"She was beautiful, was she not?" interrupted the stranger. "See if I am," and with a graceful movement she flung back her veil. The painter was dumbfounded. The face was the most strikingly beautiful he had ever beheld. And it was now only that he recognized his visitor.

"Pardon me," he cried. "You are the princesse——"

"The Princesse de la Desgenettes. Do you think me capable of representing Europa?"

"There is no question, Madame la Princesse," replied the young man in great embarrassment. "But excuse me, it cannot be that you understand the design of my projected work. Allow me to paint you in some other character."

"I understand perfectly," said the princesse tartly.

"But I shall attempt to portray Europa at the moment when Jupiter, in the form of a bull, comes to carry her off. The figure will be—Madam la Princesse——"

"You wish a model, monsieur, and it only remains to know if I shall be a satisfactory one."

"That is already decided," answered Deschamps. "Through your love of art, perhaps you consent to supply me with the intelligent and refined face that I most need. I can take the head from some one at any moment you may find suitable."

"Dull," replied the princess, "you are dull. I do not wish to be taken for the whole figure. When can you begin?"

The painter had [illegible]. His rapid life had been full of the surprises of fortune, but this seemed the most singular of all. It was so great that it staggered his credulity. "I see, Madam la Princesse," he began respectfully, "I see that you do not understand the picture as I have planned it. I implore you——"

"As I have twice repeated," said the princess imperiously, "I understand perfectly. Jupiter in the form of a white bull stands contemplating Europa. The female figure will be full posed as I myself will—and undraped. Make no more excuses. Now when can you commence? I leave St. Petersburg as soon as the picture is complete."

"We can begin to-morrow and finish in a week."

"That is a short time. We will set twice the time. I [illegible] at my hotel to-morrow at 12. I shall pose there. An apartment will be arranged and the necessary material provided. Give me the proper directions for this."

In a few words Deschamps explained what would be needed. The canvas was to be of heroic size. The room was to be set as a grove, with tufted green for turf. At the foot of a practicable tree would be Europa.

The princesse made a few notes. When these were completed she gave her last mandate.

"I have one more word. Give it attention. Quit your studio to-morrow, giving out that you are about to leave Paris. Come to me at the hour named in the disguise of a woman. You will be obliged to stay until the picture is completed, and as a man you might be recognized by some of the servants. It is necessary to take precautions. Besides you will give me your word never to reveal the identity of the model."

"Certainly; but when the picture is hung it will be recognized." The princesse made a little gesture as if this were a thing she had not taken into account.

"I may hang the painting in the Salon?" asked Deschamps.

"That is your object in executing the work, is it not?" said the princesse nonchalantly, and dropping her veil she was conducted to the door.

Deschamps remained petrified. Could it be possible his visitor was the Princesse de la Desgenettes? He had heard of her as all Paris had, and she had been pointed out to him as she drove on the boulevards, but by her rank even from the highest who called Deschamps an acquaintance she was far removed. He knew simply that she was reputed to be the richest as she was the most beautiful of Russian princesses. She was unmarried and with apparently the strongest predisposition to love had refused the bravest of her admirers. What should he decide? He could not pretend to instruct her in the obligations of her rank. Even if she were not a faultless model he must paint her as Europa. To do otherwise would be an insult which Russian princesses knew too well how to avenge.

Why had she come to him? It was a mystery which Deschamps could not satisfactorily solve. "It is only a freak," said he; "perhaps she intends to buy the picture when it is done and only poses as Europa because she imagines I will exert myself more for the Salon. If that is the case I shall return a rich man."

The following morning he left his rooms in charge of the concierge, drove for a few moments to his club, and gave out that he was quitting Paris, and then securing the necessary disguise directed himself to an obscure hotel where he might make the metamorphosis. A little later he set out to keep his strange appointment. As he stood before the princesse's magnificent hotel who shall say what passing fancies were being conjured up by his always fortunate hopes? Perhaps the next transformation would change him from a painter to a prince. Perhaps—but he had no more opportunity for speculation, for he was at the door. He sent up the name agreed upon and in a few moments was in the apartments of the princesse.

She gave a satisfied glance at his dress, which represented him as a middle aged woman of the middle class, and then dismissing the servant directed Deschamps to follow her to the improvised studio.

"Is it well done?" she asked.

It was perfectly done. Lights from above fell through natural leaves in bands and banks and cylinders on the center, and where the broadest light fell stood a tree trunk with fantastic roots partially imbedded in the tawny rugs which served for the gazon. It was indeed an ideal grove full of a light and transparent atmosphere which the real forest never possesses. The princesse gave no explanation of the pretext under which her orders for the work had been given.

"Is there anything you wish to suggest?" she demanded.

"Nothing; it is faultless."

"Then prepare your materials. I will return shortly."

"But I was to make a promise," stammered the painter.

"It is not necessary. I had forgotten nothing except that you will continue to wear your present dress."

The painter disliked appearing to such disadvantage, but he could only submit. With her last word the princesse swept away to her dressing room, and Deschamps having made his preparations took his place at the easel and sketched rapidly in the natural objects. He had but a few moments to attend when the door opened and his royal model appeared. Scarcely could the painter repress an exclamation of wonder. Never had he dreamed of such perfection, such curves, such proportions, such color. He posed her in an instant and, then, controlling his voice, said: "I will not draw you as I intended. I will make simply an image of beauty, and by your silent adoration I will show what the power of perfect beauty is."

The princesse smiled and sinking upon the turf became a motionless statue.

Deschamps seized his crayon and began with ardor what he believed would be his greatest work.

When the delightful [illegible] he was given a private room and supplied by a servant with such comforts as were suitable for a woman of the class he was supposed to represent. His ordinary diversions elsewhere of course denied him, but this was necessary as a part of the princesse's precautions. The following day the work recommenced, and thus the time passed on. At first the young man was overcome by the strangeness of his position, but later remembering how fortune had hitherto favored him, there again came to his mind the high hopes of exalted station which he had begun to entertain on his first arrival at the hotel.

One day he had been singularly happy in his touches and the princesse, coming in from a drive which she took daily after posing, was noting the progress of his work. She gave him the first compliment he had received, possibly to spur him to greater efforts. Emboldened by this he hinted his admiration and receiving no rebuke declared his love.

"Wait until the picture is finished," was the only reply given, as coldly as her commands; but Deschamps lived in the hope of a noble alliance.

It was an afternoon of a day in the third week that the princesse was posing for the last elaborations of the great master. The plain canvas had become glorious. Finally, when the light was at its best and his genius most excited, Deschamps saw that his work was done.

"It is wonderful," he exclaimed with enthusiasm; "it is marvelous that I have been able to execute it. Before this I have never painted. I wish my reputation to stand upon this alone."

As he said these words he forgot what ephemeral passion he may have had for the princesse, and with his thoughts on the divinity of art he longed again to be in the world of men where he might be recognized more than ever as her prince. The princesse had retired, but returning after a short period she examined the picture a moment narrowly and then signing to the astonished painter to follow her conducted him by unused passages to a room on the ground floor, where she motioned him to a large chair and herself took a seat at a little distance.

"When this picture is in the salon," he began.

She interrupted him, and there was a look upon her face which was new to him: cold, cunning and triumph.

"You interest yourself, M. Deschamps, when you speak of the picture of the Princesse de la Desgenettes hanging in the salon. To-night I shall start with it to St. Petersburg, and I shall place it in my palace where no eyes but mine will ever behold it. There will then remain only yours. If who will know how the picture was obtained? Did you consider when you came here that your possession of this secret would be painful to me?"

"But," said Deschamps, "I am willing to take an oath of silence. I assure you——"

"You are very dull again," replied the princesse. "If you took an oath and kept it——"

"As I should," answered the painter with some indignation.

"Even if you kept your oath," continued Desgenettes, "you could not forget. You must be made to forget. Do you know how that can be done? As you have had the gallantry to make love to me I will explain a method which I contrived before my first visit to your studio. Where are you now supposed to be?"

"Out of Paris."

"And who knows that you are here?"

"No one," answered the painter, startled.

"Do you see now how I shall make you forget your disagreeable knowledge. I shall simply take your life, M. Deschamps, and it seems to me that you have obtained a fair price for it."

Before her on the floor was a little knob, such as is used to ring house bells. As she spoke she moved her foot toward it. Deschamps sprang from his seat. He knew not what result a pressure on the shining brass would precipitate. He only felt that the result to him would be death. He sprang forward to arrest the princesse's movement, but it was too late. Her foot was pressed down and at the same instant he heard a noise behind him. He supposed it was the rushing in of the hired assassins. He turned and shuddered; his chair had disappeared. Where it had stood was an opening in the floor. By a rare presence of mind it immediately occurred to him that the princesse had tried to manage the affair by herself. After all it was nothing; the yawning space meant only a hiding place, a trap door opening into an unused well or sewer. He turned back to the princesse.

"Your scheme of murdering me is poor," he cried banteringly. "I thus return; but first, as you have taken a trifling liberty with me, allow me the same privilege."

With this, knowing that her cries might bring danger, he placed her handkerchief in her mouth and fastened it with his own. Taking her back to the painting room he found a problem to solve. He must leave the hotel, and in his absence the princesse would destroy the picture. He explained the situation, and taking some small ropes from the sky lights securely bound her to the trunk of the tree. This done he found his way out and returned to his own studio. There he speedily became again the elegant Deschamps, and half an hour after quitting the hotel of the princesse returned with a squad of gendarmes. To them he confided the lady while he occupied himself in the transportation of his great painting.

A week later the princesse, who had joined depravity and vanity, poisoned herself in prison.

The fatal picture took its place in the salon; it became the struggle of the critics as to which should find in it the most occult merit; the struggle of Parisians was to find a listener who had not yet heard its tragical history.

IRON MAKES WAY FOR STEEL

Great Changes in the Metal Trade Produced by Low Prices

From the New York Sun.

A correspondent has written to the *Sun* asking whether the rails now in use on the railroads of the country are made of iron or steel. Although no iron rails are made now, there are still a few old iron rails in use. As fast as worn out they are replaced by steel rails.

Few people not actually engaged in the metal trade are aware of the wonderful strides made by steel in recent years. In fact, steel is wholly taking the place of wrought iron. Steel is simply a mixture of iron and carbon, the quantity of carbon ranging from .25 to .02 per cent. of the mass. It is not only stronger and for almost every purpose better than wrought iron, but it is cheaper.

Its first victory over wrought iron was obtained in England, where steel rails for railroads were found to be much better than iron in several ways. They do not wear away so rapidly under the wheels, and they were able to stand a greater strain. The first Bessemer steel plant in this country was started in 1867. Its product was used for making rails, and the total amount that year was 3000 tons. For a number of years the Bessemer steel was almost wholly devoted to that purpose, the high price at which it was sold making it unprofitable for other uses to which wrought iron was put. Steel rails brought $160 a ton in 1867. But after the panic of 1873 prices came down, and in 1875 the rails brought $75. The hard times of 1877 lowered the price in spite of combinations among owners, and in 1883 steel rails sold at $40 a ton. Since that time the price has fallen steadily, and a recent price list puts the price of rails at $29, and of steel slabs ready to be rolled or forged into any shape, at $28 a ton.

The result of these low prices is that bridges are no longer made of iron. Steel beams have taken the place of iron in the fire-proof buildings. Steel ships are built instead of iron ships. Steel boilers replace iron boilers. Steel rifles replace the old cast-iron cannon. Wherever tensile strength is required steel is used.

The use of steel in beams and girders for houses and bridges was a natural sequence of their use in railroad tracks. But the use of this steel has not been confined to railroads and steamships. The big tin plate factories in Wales began to experiment with steel instead of iron about two years ago. Tin plate contains about 1 per cent. of iron and 7 of pure tin. The steel plate was found to be cheaper, and the articles made of steel tin plate were superior. For making tin dishes without seams or soldered joints, the Siemens process steel plate is not only superior, but it is about the only kind that can stand the spinning process. This country now imports 43,000 tons of tin plate annually, and it is all made of steel plate with a tin coating.

One field in which steel has not yet wholly displaced iron is in the manufacture of nails. The plates from which nails are cut can be rolled from steel ingots as easily as from puddled iron, but the steel plate is harder to cut, and the cutters charge a little more for the work. The plants engaged in making steel nails is limited in number, and the price of steel nails is higher than that of iron. The steel nail is smoother, stronger and handsomer, and has made its way in spite of the higher price, but the difference in price is rapidly dwindling, and will, no doubt, soon disappear altogether. In November 1884, the Wheeling manufacturers charged 30 cents and the Troy men 25 cents a keg more for the steel nails. Quotations during the last of February this year were $2.10 per keg for steel nails and $2 for iron. The profit to the manufacturer of steel nails is much greater on account of the smaller cost of the plates, and the only thing that prevents the iron nail makers from using steel plates entirely is that it takes money to change the plant, and after the great depression of the past two years money is not over abundant among iron manufacturers in any branch of the trade.

A curious outgrowth of this improvement in the manufacture of nails, is the action taken by the trades unions in the west at the instigation of the puddlers. By the old puddling process of making iron plates for nails the pig iron was melted in a great furnace, and a small army of men stirred up the melted mass with long rods until the impurities were burned out and the iron became pasty instead of liquid. By the new process the melted pig iron in a big pear shaped kettle is subjected to a powerful blast of air which is forced up through it from the bottom until the impurities are burned out. Then another small amount of melted pig iron is poured in, and the mixture is ready to be cast into ingots. By the old process twenty skilled men could turn out fifteen tons of nail plate in a day, while by the new process, four common laborers and one skilled mechanic can turn out from 150 to [illegible]50 tons in a day. Naturally, the puddlers must lose their occupation. They have induced the contractors' and master carpenters' association of Wheeling to boycott the steel nails and all union builders will be asked to boycott them also.

There is one thing that has not yet been successfully made of steel, and that is a propeller shaft for a steamship. Experiments were made in England, and after considerable money had been lost the attempt was abandoned. Then the wise men who were going to rebuild the American navy took up the abandoned idea, and ordered steel to be used in the shafts for the new cruisers. John Roach objected, but the advisory board insisted, and Roach gave the contract to other parties. The Dolphin got her shaft and started on her trial trip up the sound, and after a short trip the shaft broke. Then the plans of the other cruisers were altered, and it is said the change has involved a fatal weakening of the sterns of the new commerce destroyers.

A Glimpse of the Pope

Leo XIII, says a writer in Rome, has aged very much during the last two years. His figure has bent under the load of his responsibilities. But his face has lost nothing of its expressive and mobile vivacity, and although not handsome it will never be forgotten by any one who has seen it even once. His transparent complexion and emaciated features make him look like one of the Christs that were painted in the early days of the church and of which a few specimens still remain in the catacombs. He is a nervous man—one eminently impressionable. A mere trifle will often make him low-spirited and quite as insignificant a cause will render him all right again. This is the reason of the indecision and the seeming contradictions in his policy. It leads him to act suddenly—on the inspiration of the moment, so to speak—and yet no one who has studied his face can doubt his energy, or the unfailing tenacity of his will. That he is a man of action and born to govern he abundantly proved at Perouse, when he was archbishop of that diocese. When he was elected pope he was in such bad health that everybody thought his pontificate would be a very short one, and some people say it was this fact which induced certain members of the sacred college to vote for him. His health has never been better than since he entered upon the life of the vatican, and all hopes which may have been based on his feebleness must long since have been set aside. He is posted on all the men and things of the day, and has manifested much tact in reconciling the tradition and policy of the holy see with those of the other governments of the world. Since his accession there has been a notable change in the sacred college. The foreign element is now so strong that it almost counterbalances the Italian. So far his "creations" have given satisfaction. While the creation of cardinals is a matter which depends entirely on his own will, there are certain archbishoprics the incumbents of which he cannot well avoid making cardinals.

SHOPLIFTING IN NEW YORK

Effect of a Recent Verdict—How the Professionals Carry on Their Work

The verdict recorded against Macy & Co. in the Burnham case will afford great encouragement to the professional shoplifter, writes the New York correspondent of *The Troy Times*. The depredations of this class of thieves exceed all estimate, and there is one house which places its loss at $[illegible]000 a year. All the leading retailers are obliged to employ private detectives, but even this precaution is not sufficient. One man who has suffered constant loss in this manner says that they often detect women in thefts which seem due to extreme poverty. These they never prosecute. Professional shoplifters, however, are invariably handsomely dressed, and have an air of good breeding and respectability. "I once," said he, "looked down from the second story skylight, and saw two elegantly dressed women stealing rolls of ribbon. I came down and accused them of theft. They were, of course, highly indignant, but before an arrest could be made, we saw them drop the rolls and this ended the case. Those women, as we afterward learned, lived in an elegant house, and moved in good society, but they were evidently expert thieves." Such cases occur daily in all the great establishments, and the crowd of fashionable shoppers give an opportunity which is well improved. A leading retailer says he would give $3000 a year to be insured against shoplifting.

The rapidity with which an expert shoplifter works is often astonishing. As one man remarked, "their hands move faster than our eyes can watch them." To illustrate this I may refer to the statement of a detective who saw a woman tucking away silk handkerchiefs. She would hold up one as if examining it, and then, while appearing to lay it down, she would slyly slip it into the other hand, whence it would go into a big front pocket with a rapidity that was almost incredible. The detective at first supposed the handkerchiefs were laid down on the counter, but he ventured to make an arrest, and then learned the extent of the theft. These shop thieves seem to have their specialties. One class picks up small things, perhaps because it has not the nerve and skill to make larger thefts. Others, however, approach the counters where the most valuable goods are kept, and then by artfully engaging the clerk's attention the thief will contrive to hide in the folds of her cloak a piece of silk or some other valuable goods. The expert shoplifter must be well dressed and ladylike in manner. She often wears a veil, and is occasionally in deep mourning, which abates suspicion. After making a haul she goes home as rapidly as possible, and is careful to avoid the counter that has been thus "worked" for several months.

Professional shoplifters generally travel in pairs, so that (to use a police term) one "stalls" for the other. These confederates do not enter a store together. They know that watchful eyes are to be met, and hence great care is necessary to avoid suspicion. An elegantly dressed lady steps up to the lace counter and asks for expensive embroideries. She is difficult to suit, and the clerk soon has several boxes open before her. While thus engaged another lady approaches and interrupts the clerk by inquiring for some goods of entirely different character. The clerk hands them down as rapidly as possible, and this lucky nick of time is not lost. In a few minutes the ladies walk off, each a different way, having made no purchases, but when the clerk puts the goods away he notices that two or three cards of embroidery are missing.

A man sometimes "stalls" for a female "pal," and this is commonly done at counters served by lady clerks. A bright young fellow can to a great degree monopolize the clerk's attention while his "pal" slips things up her sleeves or into her pocket. Another method is as follows: One day a modest-looking woman created a sensation in a crowded store by frantically declaring that her purse had been stolen. She thus engaged the attention of the floor walker, the store detective, and several of the clerks, who felt relieved when the pocketbook was at last found, having slipped into the wrong pocket. A few moments after her departure several packages were missed, and then the clerks remembered that a young man who stood near suddenly disappeared amid the excitement of the scene.

In view of the rapidly increasing extent of shoplifting I may quote the language of a leading business man, which I certainly hope to be exaggerated. "The fact is," said he, "that New York women are gradually getting into a habit of stealing, and we know that habit is second nature. Ladies of acknowledged position do not scruple to pilfer any little thing that comes in their reach. Custom house officers say that the greatest ladies think it no harm to smuggle when they come from Europe, and many of them think it just as proper to rob a merchant. We often let things pass, for we do not want to drive customers away, and then when we have to make an arrest, there is the worn-out plea of kleptomania. You will find some first-class ladies taking refuge in this excuse as soon as detected. Sympathy is always with the lady, and we have to suffer the risk of being sued for false imprisonment. Such is the case with Macy & Co. at present. They were sued for arresting a woman and notwithstanding their defense, which some considered very favorable, the jury returned a verdict against them of $5000. The case will be appealed, but in the meantime the verdict will be highly encouraging to kleptomaniacs and shoplifters."

Arabs Never Surrender

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, describing one of the recent battles in the Soudan, says:

As at Teb and Tamai, the wounded Arabs refused to be made prisoners, and great caution had to be exercised in moving about the field, not only to avoid the covert stabs dealt by the bleeding Arabs, but the rushes and cuts of the fanatics who shammed death in order that they might the more surely get the chance of burying their weapons in one of us.

Exploring along this wady a party of our men came upon six dead and four wounded Arabs lying under a bushy dwarf mimosa tree. The soldiers had an interpreter with them, and the Arabs were called upon to surrender and come out. That they said they would not; it was the infidels' place to come and take them. The four wounded men still held their spears in their hands. "Very good," said our soldiers. "Put down your spears and we will see you are well treated, and do all we can to cure your wounds."

The answer of the four Arabs came fierce and concise: "Put down our spears, infidel dogs! By God and the prophet, never!" There was a crack of Martini-Henrys. You can guess the rest. It was again as at Teb and Tamai, almost impossible to take prisoners, and we secured but two of their wounded alive.

The third prisoner I assisted to bring in, but it was hardly a capture, for the man gave himself up. He had a Remington gun and over 100 rounds of ammunition. His story was that he had been one of the Berber Egyptian garrison, and since the fall of that place had been forced into the Mahdi's army. He was glad to escape from them, he declared, and I must say he fully looked cheerful at being taken. A trooper of the Nineteenth conducted him to General Stewart. He was our one unwounded prisoner.

The abolitionist Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, requested before his death in 1846 that no stone should mark his grave so long as a slave lived in the United States. Now an association has been formed to place a monument where his bones lie.

The Great Tonic and Nervine

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will brace your nerves and make you strong.

A correspondent in *Popular Science Monthly* for April advances the theory that the increasing destructiveness of floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys is due mainly to the increase of the drainage, rather than to deforesting, as has been claimed.

An editor in Salt Lake city has been arrested on a charge of polygamy. The cause of wonderment is not that an editor should be wicked enough to possess a plurality of wives, but that he should be rich enough to enjoy the disreputable luxury.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for the statistical OREGONIAN. The best medium to circulate in the east.

NIHILISM

Trouble in the Russian Army—The Success of the Propaganda—Methods of Treating Rebellious Peasants

St. James Gazette.

It is notorious, writes Stepniak, that the Russian revolutionary movement has lately entered on a new phase, and is spreading among classes that have hitherto been proof to its influence. "Nihilism," says a correspondent of the *Times* on the 24th of December, "has not been disarmed, but continues to exist, with the aggravating circumstances that the army, formerly exempt from contagion, has been contaminated. The last few nihilist trials have shown among the prisoners men belonging to the army and these not of the lowest rank. Among the last batch sentenced to transportation for affiliation to nihilism was a lieutenant colonel." Nor is the new development confined to the army. Hostility to the government has grown in all the classes which are considered the chief defense of law and order. A dozen magistrates, some of them of high rank, have been arrested within recent years. Arrests, exile, and domiciliary visits are still commoner among the wealthy landed proprietors elected on the Zemstvos, or boards of local self government. Government officials are not absent from the list. Every department, down to the postoffice and state railways, is represented. At Elizabetgrad an imperial procurator was visited by the police. At Tula they arrested a priest for insulting the emperor from the pulpit. The arrests of newspaper editors and journalists, university professors and booksellers—men of every class concerned with the intellectual life of the nation—are too numerous to mention.

But the most important feature of the present movement is its progress in the army. What will become of the military despotism if the army fails—if the movement in the army does not subside? Three young officers and two delegates of the committee founded the first military circle in 1880. A network of circles covered Russia in 1883. From 150 to 200 political arrests have been made in the Russian army within the last two years. The prisoners include officers of every grade beneath the rank of colonel. Scores of them have been captains and senior lieutenants having for the most part separate corps under their command. And about these military conspirators one fact must be borne in mind. Magistrates and other civilians may join the moderate section of the opposition, but the officer is necessarily a devoted servant of the government or its deadliest foe. Peaceful reforms are to him impossible. His argument is his sword. He is ready to use it for or against his government. He is by position the champion of despotism or of revolution, the oppressor or the liberator of the country. The character of the movement in the Russian army is unmistakable, and it extends to the army of the future as well as to the army of to-day—to the military colleges as well as to the officers on service. There are six of these institutions in the empire—five at St. Petersburg and one at Moscow. The students are chiefly successful pupils from the military schools, where they have received a sound general education. Like their fellow-students in civil institutions, the cadets of the military colleges are far from insensible to the tendencies of the day. Secret socialistic circles were founded in nearly all these colleges during the propagandist epoch of 1870-1874.

Each had its little treasury, its furtive meetings and its library of forbidden books. Many members abandoned their professional career to join the propagandists. Others resigned their commissions as soon as they were gazetted. The circle which existed in the artillery college during these four years consisted of sixteen members. They left the college in a body, and "went among the peasants" to a man. After some years of comparative calm the ferment in the military colleges is beginning afresh. Repeated arrests and domiciliary visits have been made at the two infantry colleges and at the artillery college of St. Petersburg, while the discovery of a socialist proclamation at the Moscow college led to a "rebellion," in which the whole body of students was concerned. Such symptoms cannot be mistaken. The revolution is beginning to spread in the schools of these educated officers to whom the government must perforce intrust its army. When that day comes the young revolutionists in uniform will not again tear off their regimentals to don the peasant's serge. This time they will go not "among the peasants," but among the soldiers, bent on converting a tool of oppressive despotism into an instrument for the liberation of their country.

It would be presumptuous and unsatisfactory to suppose that the progress of revolutionary principles is due to the ability of the chiefs. Men of mature age and full experience, like Aschenbrenner, Pochitonoff and Stromberg, are not likely to be "ensnared," as the police call it, by anybody. There are deeper causes that urge them to side with revolution. These causes lie in the condition of their country. The revolutionist but reaps what the tyrant has sown.

"Imagine," says one of these military conspirators in a paper published by Narodnaia Volia's messenger, "imagine a model officer who is devoted to the service and has never troubled himself about politics or read political books, but who is endowed with natural good sense, and think to what conclusions he must come in the execution of such duties as these. Strikes have lately grown common, and if they become serious, the troops are always called out to restore order—in other words, to force the workmen to abandon their demands, however moderate, and submit to all the masters wish to inflict on them. If the men call a meeting to discuss their grievances, the troops disperse them sometimes by force of arms, but no objection is raised to the meetings and discussions of the masters and their friends. The peasants—to take another instance—refuse to pay taxes—an event common enough of late. The stanovoi (chief of the district police) comes to realize the amount by selling their effects. The peasants will not suffer the auction to proceed. It is a 'rebellion.' The troops are called in and set to work. They shoot down, slay, and make prisoners. The enemy is vanquished and surrenders. The leaders are bound and sent to prison for more severe punishment. The rest receive patriarchal correction. They are knouted in a body—from the beardless boy to the white haired grandfather. After the general flagellation, the stock and chattels of the conquered are sold up, and the victors are quartered for some weeks in the houses of the vanquished, to consume the last crust left them after the auction. In this excitement of the struggle our officer has no time to think.

"But now the struggle is over, and he looks round him with surprise. He knows military history, and he has read of war with savage tribes. But he has never heard that it is a conqueror's business to flog and starve his defeated foes. The officer is curious to know something more of this same enemy—the very pleasant [illegible] beloved of the czar and the Tchinovniks. He has time and opportunity for his studies, now that he is billeted in the peasant's house. He finds that the so-called 'rebellion' was an act of sheer despair. The peasants had not a farthing to pay the taxes, which exceeded their whole income. They resisted the sale of their cattle because they cannot till the land without them, and famine must follow their loss. The officer is forced to own with shame that he has played the part, not of a soldier, but of a policeman and executioner.

"Take another case. The dissenters have built a chapel [illegible] orthodoxy in the bishop's reports, [illegible] the church. In both instances the troops are called out with unavoidable results—a struggle, followed by general knouting and the billeting of troops on the offenders.

"And the [illegible] duty to Siberia, and the [illegible] on guard. What subjects for reflection these must give. What victims of political and religious persecution does he not find in his keeping. And the orders of the government when revolution was expected and the guards were put under the command of the police.

"No, gentlemen," continued the writer, "if such be the calling of revolutionary propagandists they must side with the revolution. It is the government itself, the government which by its orders makes its officers jailers, executioners, gendarmes, the servants of every swindler.

"Every officer entering the service takes an oath of fidelity to the czar and to the country. But is he pledged to serve the czar as representing the country or to serve the country because [illegible] the czar. When the czar and the country are at open war, which side should an officer take? 'If you want to side with the country,' answer the partisans of military despotism, 'you want to conspire; quit the service. You are not forced to wear uniform. You serve by your own wish. Unless you resign your commission you must do what you are told.' Yes, and such a step would be quite reasonable did the army consist of officers alone. The malcontents would throw up their commissions and organize themselves into a revolutionary force. They would give battle to their comrades who remained true to the government, and the issue would be settled once for all. But the difficulty is that the others who remain true to the government will have over a million of soldiers under their orders—over a million of soldiers who are forced to serve and cannot resign, while the officers who side with the nation cannot engage soldiers or recruits."

I have transcribed these paragraphs because they are an authentic expression of the feelings and ideas of those military conspirators who are destined to play so great a part in working out the future destiny of my country.

ABOUT EXPRESS COMPANIES.

T. F. Oakes Speaks of their Relations with Railroad Companies

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mr. T. F. Oakes, as president of the Northern Pacific Express Company, was interviewed concerning express companies generally and the Northern Pacific in particular. He would not discuss the relations existing between the Northern Pacific and the Continental express companies, but expressed himself as willing to give any information proper to be made public concerning his own company. Asked the effect the advent of the Wells Fargo into Northern Pacific territory had upon the business of the Northern Pacific express company, Mr. Oakes replied that it did not affect his company severely. The company, he said, has, of course, lost some business and revenue, but so far the result is fully as good as was expected. The express tonnage thus far this year is greater than it was during the corresponding time of last year. Speaking of the relation of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the Northern Pacific Express Company, Mr. Oakes said the report that the two companies were distinct organizations, and that the former had no interest in the latter was not true. The express company, although a separate organization, is wholly owned by the railroad company. Consequently its success is proportionately as much a matter of importance to the railroad company as either is freight or passenger department, and as all the surplus earnings go into the treasury of the railroad company the reason for this is obvious.

The railroad company is in sympathy with the express company in the fullest extent, and is willing to bring to bear its whole moral influence, in every possible legitimate manner, to further its ends. This fact Mr. Oakes is anxious to have the friends of the company to understand. The relations existing between the two companies are precisely the same as those existing between the Pacific express companies and the Union Pacific, Wabash and Missouri Pacific systems and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company. The entire net earnings, Mr. Oakes said, of express companies operating over the systems named are paid to the railroad company on whose road they are earned, and not, as with the old express companies, paid to men who are only stockholders in the express companies, as the Northern Pacific is now practically doing. The friends of and believers in the idea of the railroad express, he says, are increasing daily. They will continue to increase as roads combine and merge into large systems, placing under one management roads covering and connecting widely separated sections of the country. They will, he says, be the rule, rather than the exception in a few years. Asked if the large capital, long experience and trained force of the old companies did not give them a great advantage, Mr. Oakes replied:

"I don't think it does. I don't think you will believe it does, when you look at the matter fairly in the light of the facts and figures. The old express companies represent a capitalization of less than $50,000,000. Now look on the railroad express as practically a department of the road over which it operates. We have to offset this capitalization of $50,000,000, the combined capital of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Wabash, Missouri Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio aggregate over $500,000,000. Then as to their system and trained men. Our system is the same. Our force is made up of men trained by the old companies, consequently we are as ably equipped as they, and so far as financial strength is concerned, of course, much stronger."

"Go in, gentlemen, and may the best man win" is the greeting sent to England and Russia by those wicked Americans who have wheat and pork to sell.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

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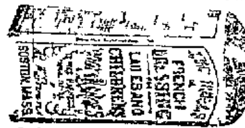

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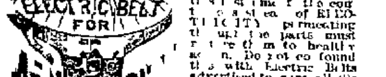
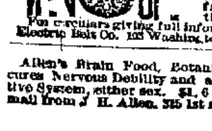


MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.



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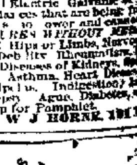
Simple Safe and Sure
LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.
1 Fevers, Congestion
2 Worms, Worm Fever
3 Crying Colic, or
4 Diarrhea of
5 Dysentery, Griping
6 Cholera Morbus
7 Coughs, Cold,
8 Neuralgia, Toothache
9 Headaches, Sick
10 Dyspepsia, Bilious
11 Suppressed or
12 Whites, too Profuse
13 Croup, Cough,
14 Salt Rheum,
15 Rheumatism,
16 Fever and Ague
17 Piles, Blind or
19 Catarrh, acute or
20 Whooping Cough,
24 General Debility,
27 Kidney Disease,
28 Nervous Debility
30 Urinary Weakness
32 Disease of the Heart
Sold by druggists, or
gle Vial, free of charge
Send for Dr. Humphreys'
(144 pages), also
Address, Humphreys'
cine Co., 109 Fulton


Prof. Jean Civiale,
THE CIVIALE
They cure every trace of
RHEA, VARICOCELE
and weakness whether due to
Natural Failure. This
CIVIALE, adopted in every
and unqualifiedly endorsed
EASILY APPLIED,
all LASTING IN ITS
FREE TO ALL
will send free to any
trated 64 page medical work
of Sexual Disease,
testimonials and
We are also agents for
adjusting and Glove
b rupt and radical
VARICO
Consultation with
CIVIALE REMEDIAL

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ELECTRICITY.
DR.
ELECTRO
one of Dr. HORNE'S
and the Electricity
of the body. Whole family
the blood and cures
Electric Galvanic
that are being
IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE
Head, Hips or Limbs, Nervous
eral Debility, Rheumatism
Diseases of Kidneys,
Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease
Indigestion,
Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes,
stamp for Pamphlet.
Dr. W. J. HORNE,

COLLARS 25c EACH
SOLID LINEN
CUFFS

CELEBRATED
STOMACH

Comforter
500 cured
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

PITCHING

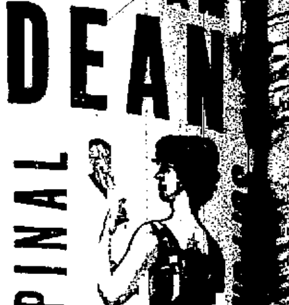
The Oregonian.
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL [illegible], 1885

COMMERCIAL

[illegible]

The Merchandise Market.

[illegible] quoted a week since. Sales are reported of [illegible] bags Salvador to the local trade and 400 bags [illegible] for shipment overland. Teas are steady [illegible] values in the local market no real change in



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Ladies', with Shoulder Braces
made of fine Coutil, double
Misses', 10 to 14 years
Young Ladies', 14 to 18 years

Highly recommended by the Modistes, the Fashionable Dressmakers, the most eminent Physicians in the States and Europe. Circulars free.

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Sole Agents for the Pacific C[illegible]
LADY AGENTS WANTED.

VIGOROUS HEAL[illegible]

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HARRIS'
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A RADICAL CURE FOR
NERVOUS
DEBILITY,
Organic Weakness,
& PHYSICAL
DECAY,
In Young & Middle
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TESTED FOR OVER SIX
YEARS BY USE IN MANY
THOUSAND CASES.
Free
TRIAL
PACKAGE.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, - 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO.
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS
RUPTURED PERSONS Ask for terms o[illegible]
WE GIVE FREE

—THE MILD POWER O[illegible]
HUMPHREY[illegible]
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC[illegible]

In use 30 years.—Each number the [illegible] scription of an eminent physician. Simple, Safe and Sure Med[illegible]
LIST PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES
1. Fevers, Congestion, Inflamm[illegible]
2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm [illegible]
3. Crying Colic, or Teething of [illegible]
4. Diarrhea of Children or [illegible]
5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious [illegible]
6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting [illegible]
7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis [illegible]
8. Neuralgia, Toothache, Face[illegible]
9. Headaches, Sick Headache [illegible]
10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach [illegible]
11. Suppressed or Painful Periods [illegible]
12. Whites, too Profuse Periods [illegible]
13. Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing [illegible]
14. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions [illegible]
15. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains [illegible]
16. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agu[illegible]
17. Piles, Blind or Bleeding [illegible]
19. Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influ[illegible]
20. Whooping Cough, violent coughs [illegible]
24. General Debility, Physical Weak[illegible]
27. Kidney Disease [illegible]
28. Nervous Debility [illegible]
30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting bed [illegible]
32. Disease of the Heart, Palpitation [illegible]

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Ca[illegible] gle Vial, free of charge, on receipt of [illegible] Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on [illegible] (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue [illegible] Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New [illegible]

IMPOTENT M[illegible]

Prof. Jean Civiale.

Be they Young or [illegible]
Lost the [illegible]
PERFECT [illegible]
MAY REGAIN [illegible]
SEXUAL P[illegible]
Procreati[illegible]

THE CIVIALE RE[illegible]

They cure every trace of DEBILITY, [illegible] RRHEA, VARICOCELE and ever[illegible] and weakness whether due to Youthful [illegible] Natural Failure. This treatment [illegible] CIVIALE, adopted in every HOSPITAL [illegible] and unqualifiedly endorsed by the [illegible] EASILY APPLIED, PAINLESS, [illegible] LASTING IN ITS RESULTS. [illegible]
FREE TO ALL. [illegible] will send free to any earnest inquirer [illegible] trated 64 page medical work, giving [illegible] of Sexual Disease, description of [illegible] testimonials and newspaper endorse[illegible] We are also agents for the new and [illegible] djusting and Glove Fitting Cradle [illegible] horough and radical cure, without surg[illegible]

VARICOCE[illegible]
Consultation with full MEDICAL ST[illegible]
CIVIALE REMEDIAL AGENCY, [illegible]

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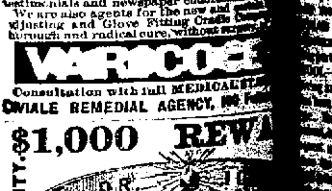
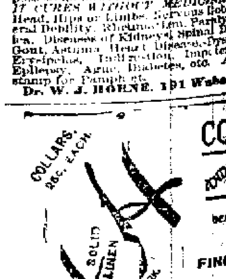


For one of Dr. HORNE'S Electric Belts [illegible] recharged and the Electricity [illegible] cient any time without acid. Can [illegible] of the body. Whole family can wear [illegible] the blood and cures when all else fails. BEWARE OF [illegible] if not found as above. [illegible] called Electric, Galvanic or Magnetic [illegible] Appliances that are being foisted on the [illegible] Possess no power and cannot be charged [illegible] IT CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE [illegible] Heart, Hips or Limbs, Nervous Debility [illegible] eral Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis [illegible] lea, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Disease [illegible] Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, [illegible] Erysipelas, Indigestion, Impotency, [illegible] Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes, etc. [illegible] stamp for Pamphlet. Dr. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash Ave. [illegible]


COLLARS, 25c. EACH.
SOLID LINEN
TRADE MARK
CUFFS, 40c. PAIR.

CELLU[illegible]
[illegible] CU[illegible]
FINEST GO[illegible]
EVER [illegible]
Linings [illegible]

ELECTRO-MAG[illegible] TRUSS CO.

Comfortab[illegible] Secured in 60[illegible] [illegible] TRUSS CO., 191 [illegible]

P[illegible]ES.
ITCHING PILES.

The Oregonian.

[illegible]DAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

[illegible]ther clear and warm; no rain last night here [illegible]ughout the eastern section. The late California rains were of little value, being very light rains of a general character.

[illegible] and receipts include 213 kgs nails, 71 pkgs [illegible] and 3 cs cigarettes.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 4928 ctls [illegible], 200 sks potatoes, [illegible] bbls flour, 720 ctls oats, 3 pkgs butter, [illegible] hides, 112 cs eggs, 34 bxs fruit, [illegible] ctls wheat, 382 bbls flour, 200 ctls barley, [illegible] millstuff, 17,690 lbs hides, 7205 lbs wool, [illegible] from the eastern section.

[illegible] for seven days ending Wednesday noon [illegible] sks wheat, 8478 bbls flour, 4102 ctls [illegible] 58,264 ctls wheat, 1161 ctls bran, 1180 ctls millstuff, [illegible] ctls barley, 1161 ctls oats, [illegible] lbs wool, 60,735 lbs [illegible] potatoes, 40,725 [illegible] pkgs butter, 687 cs eggs, 2213 bxs fruit, [illegible] flaxseed, 11,421 lbs hops. Of the wheat [illegible] and of the flour 4241 bbls were valley [illegible] For a similar time last year receipts [illegible] ctls valley and 21,220 ctls eastern wheat [illegible] valley and 1737 bbls eastern flour.

[illegible] by leading transportation lines since [illegible] as compared with a like time last cereal [illegible] have been:

	1884-1885.		1883-1884.	
[illegible]	VALLEY.	EAST'N.	VALLEY.	EAST'N.
[illegible] ctls.	1,602,832	1,783,025	221,727	1,775,815
[illegible] bbls.	156,274	110,811	246,779	143,816
[illegible] ctls.	122,888	35,113	77,121	....
[illegible] ctls.	3,970	15,813	5,101	120
[illegible] ctls.	49,032	18,270	22,656	5,010
[illegible] ctls.	32,263	10,190	31,068	7,930
[illegible] ctl.	101,860	1,813	17,078	925
[illegible] sk.	1,111,178	1,025,396	1,159,296	921,511
[illegible]	337,234	628,938	317,205	603,794
[illegible]	24,112	....	26,427	....
[illegible]	21	23,110	22	14,319
[illegible]	1,501,000	138,270	1,609,095	78,716

EXPORTS—Per steamer State of California for San Francisco: 4241 ctls wheat, 1850 qr 5418 hf sks [illegible], 121 sks onions, 1722 bxs apples, [illegible] potatoes, 232 ctls screenings, 1979 lbs wool, [illegible] 12 tcs hams, 1 bx dried fruit, 4 cs [illegible] sheepskins, 1 hf 3 bbls 1 kg 38 cs tallow, [illegible] calfskins, 4 bl furs, 2 bls buckskins, 15 [illegible] leather, 320 green 159 dry hides, 27 bls deer[illegible], [illegible] salmon, 31 cs eggs, 100 bdls lath, 109 [illegible], 108 tons pig iron, 11 cords stave bolts, [illegible] hardwood lumber, $16,238 treasure.

[illegible]—The market has apparently fallen [illegible] same condition as daily noted up to one [illegible]. There is no actual request for tonnage, [illegible] cannot make up their minds to push [illegible] by accepting less.

[illegible]—Buyers have made a pause and practically suspended operations while awaiting definite [illegible] information from abroad. While it may be possible to secure more than $1 20 for valley, bids to [illegible] this, and no one is now [illegible] likely to pay more. Shippers [illegible] so small that they can afford to lay back, [illegible] arrival of one chartered vessel, when so little [illegible] to export furnishing considerable relief. [illegible] are reported to have ceased buying [illegible] very small lots from wagons and then selling [illegible] $1 20. Walla Walla is in no trading [illegible] and values are easier.

[illegible]—Fair movement and prices are quite [illegible] the weaker turn to wheat is an influence [illegible] must not be lost sight of.

[illegible]—Choice heavy stained sold at 33c. For [illegible] 32@33c may be quoted. Receipts are [illegible] and are in few hands.

[illegible]—Shippers paying 20c for Garnet [illegible] to-day under better advices. Movement [illegible].

[illegible]—Quote $4@5.

[illegible]—Sold to-day at 12 [illegible]. Receipts lighter [illegible] and stocks are only fair.

PROVISIONS—New weakness is manifest in [illegible] directions under rather freer competition [illegible] fairly large stocks. Shoulders and bacon [illegible] lower. Quote jobbing values: Choice [illegible] hams, 12@13c, do bacon, 10@11c; shoulders [illegible]; eastern bacon, 10@11c; hams, 13@15c; [illegible] cured meats, [illegible] lower. Lard weak [illegible] lower. Quote choice eastern tins, [illegible] kegs, pails of choice, 11@11½c; local in [illegible], 6½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Generally steadier under better [illegible], yet apples and pears drag. Quote [illegible]: Sun cured apples and pears, 4@5c; [illegible] 6@8c; pitted plums, 8@10c; prunes, 8@[illegible] peaches, 12½@13c; new raisins, $2 25 per full [illegible].

WOOL—A San Francisco exchange of last date [illegible] says: "It would be difficult to imagine a [illegible] state of affairs than that now prevailing in [illegible] department, where there is not only no business, [illegible] but no evidence or clue that could be mistaken by any one to point to a prospect of activity in [illegible] near future. Under the circumstances it takes [illegible] something more than faith sufficient to convert [illegible] the last heathen to hold out expectations of any [illegible] material improvement in prices. England comes [illegible] equally dull, owing to backwardness of browers, [illegible] and there is no change in the monotony east, a [illegible] dispatch dated yesterday quoting that market 9@[illegible] per pound." This very well represents the [illegible] state of affairs as they now stand with us. [illegible] New York mail dates note a further decline [illegible] in nearly all descriptions, but the [illegible] was not stimulated and the market remained dull. One wonders where the end is and [illegible] it will be coming. At each turn sellers [illegible] the market would gather and many believed [illegible] by looking upon a decline as something [illegible] would force buying. But time has slowly [illegible] without bringing new cheer; browers have [illegible] quietly secured needs and while it is believed [illegible] have no stocks ahead it is quite certain they [illegible] anxiety. The local market has developed [illegible] nothing of interest, and the movement [illegible] for shipping account. Quotations remain [illegible] nominal at 8@10c. To-day a street report [illegible] choice Lane county had been sold [illegible] account at 12c on cars at Eugene City, [illegible] cannot be confirmed.

[illegible] small lots of eastern Oregon have been [illegible] and current report says quite a number of [illegible] been made up country, generally at 13½ [illegible]. There is some inquiry mostly for speculative [illegible] it does not take the nature of a [illegible] operators fear a lower range at the east [illegible] movement becomes general. However [illegible] to assure one any marked change, [illegible] holders have light stocks and will doubt[illegible] choice clips early. No local quotations [illegible] be furnished, but 12@16c are named as [illegible] extremes for good to very choice. Buyers [illegible] ate more closely this year than they [illegible] it is very probable that the poorer [illegible] will be in great neglect.

[illegible] York Shipping List of March 25 says: [illegible] of an encouraging nature has been developed [illegible] market for this staple during the past [illegible] and advices from Boston, Philadelphia [illegible] other leading eastern centers indicate a similar [illegible] feeling of depression to that which has prevailed [illegible] for several weeks past. In Philadelphia [illegible] activity is noted and an increased volume [illegible] of business reported, but the freer movement [illegible] largely the result of a shading of prices, [illegible] some lines of clothing wool show a decline [illegible] of 1@2 cent ₱ lb. The weakness is said to [illegible] especially noticeable on medium grades, though [illegible] fleeces have also ruled slightly in buyers' favor. [illegible] include 10,000 lbs eastern Oregon at 16c, and [illegible] on private.

[illegible] Shipping List of the 21st ult. says: [illegible] amount of business has been done, but the [illegible] of the market is dull, prices a shade easier. [illegible] even for desirable wools are with difficulty obtained. About the only exception is choice fine [illegible] and Delaine and coarse Combing. The [illegible] is, in fact, in a very unsatisfactory state, [illegible] do not pay the cost of wool in the interior [illegible] June and July, and if sales were forced further [illegible] concessions would have to be made. Fine fleeces [illegible] been most sought for during the year, but [illegible] the same time have been toning down for [illegible] weeks, and manufacturers continue to demand concessions. The year's business has been [illegible] very unsatisfactory one, and instead of the [illegible] being scarce and higher as the season draws [illegible] close, holders appear to be anxious to close up [illegible] even if some concessions have to be made to [illegible]. Sales include 6,000 lbs Oregon, part at 21c.

The Merchandise Market.

Continued bright weather is enjoyed, and trade [illegible] complained of. The nearness of the wool [illegible] promise of a better turn and interior [illegible] have ordered larger assortments. It is [illegible] that wool will move freely when [illegible] prices, while low, do not promise early [illegible] and growers are mostly willing to [illegible] store for an indefinite time when [illegible] uncertain. Already it is said that many [illegible] Oregon clips have been sold ahead. The [illegible] business shows great neglect thus far, [illegible] being even behind last year, and a very [illegible] it will be carried this month. For the [illegible] importations of merchandise have been [illegible] up to the lately reported liberal [illegible]. Probably the grocery lines have not [illegible] largely reported as of late, but increases [illegible] in other directions that do not change [illegible]. No foreign goods have arrived direct [illegible] the vessel is daily expected from Liver[illegible].

[illegible] last week's San Francisco market [illegible] Commercial News furnishes the following: [illegible] coffee for the week were large [illegible] of Java. A fair amount of trade [illegible] transacted in Central American without [illegible] at 9@11c, showing a shading off from [illegible] a week since; sales are reported of [illegible] to the local trade and 400 bags [illegible] for shipment overland. Teas are steady [illegible] the local market, no real change in prices having taken place since the general advance noted some time since, although there has been a steady gain in value in the eastern and foreign markets; stocks have been materially reduced through recent shipments east by rail, and late improved demand for supplies for domestic consumption; all low and medium grades of Japans are in short stock and command full prices, while the better grades are in fair supply and are steady at quotations. There is little or no more of the crop of '84 to come forward, and it is not likely any of the new crop will come to hand inside of two months. Refined sugars are steady at listed rates, and the refineries are running at their full capacity in filling orders; no business in raw sugar is reported, refined yellow being preferred in view of the low prices at which it is furnished to the trade.

The rice market weakened visibly under heavy imports during the week, and sales of [illegible] at China from the wharf are reported at $4 75; at the close the market is steady with a fair amount of business within the range of $4 75@4 75. There is no old mixed or No. 2 China in first hands and quotations have been dropped. Receipts of Hawaiian for the week were 2005 bags, a portion of which was sold ex-ship at $4 87½; the stock remaining in first hands is estimated at 2500 bags, and is controlled by two operators who hold firmly within the range quoted. Spices are without special change in values; mace has advanced 2c, now quoted at 42c per pound; pepper has declined in price in the foreign markets, but no change in the local price is noted, although the market is reported weak. Late advices from Singapore indicate an early improvement in prices of sago and tapioca; the tone of the local market is strong with an advancing tendency. Recent heavy importations of English chemicals have overstocked the market, and there is a consequent decline in prices; reduced quotations are given for caustic soda, soda ash and English sal soda. The large rebates on freight rates allowed to ship overland by rail has induced heavy shipments of case goods of all descriptions. The bulk of the stock of canned salmon, which was on hand, both here and on the river, has already gone forward, and has nearly all been sold within the range quoted. A portion has been sold at very low figures, but the area of distribution has been large, and toward the close telegraphic advices report the eastern market strong with a prospect of an advance in price. Case fruits have also been in demand for shipment overland, and heavy sales are reported; prices quoted have not in all cases been strictly adhered to, and must be accepted as nominal. Common brands Liverpool salt have declined [illegible] per ton; the market for tin plate is strong with an upward tendency for all spot lots and early shipments.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

BEANS—Light call enjoyed. First values are firmer, owing to dry weather in California and fear of drought. Quote bayos and pinks 2½c; butter and small whites, 2½c.

BREAD, ETC.—Values firm with fair request for outside purposes. Quote ship, 3½c; pilot, 4½c [illegible] soda crackers, 7@8c; others, 9@14c.

COAL OIL—The demand is steadily growing less. Quote 27½@30c for best brands and 21@[illegible] for others.

COFFEE—Imports lighter and first markets are showing some weakness, particularly in Central American. Quote Rio, 13½c; Costa Rica, 12½c; Salvador and Guatemala, 11½c; best Java, 23c.

CANNED GOODS—The market is strengthened by free shipments from California for eastern account and first stocks are reduced. In a local way the market is without actual change. Quote corn, $1 25@1 50; tomatoes, 2½s $1 10, gallons, $3 50; pie peaches, $1 50@1 75; table peaches, $2 60; assorted pie fruits, 2½s, $1 50; gallons, $3 75.

PICKLES—Kegs, $1 10@1 25.

RICE—The request has continued good and stocks are low, but importers are receiving little as prices show a softening turn. Local values steady. China $5, Island $5 50.

SALT—Request fair but stocks are large. Some of the surplus will probably go to San Francisco soon. Fine Liverpool quoted $16, $18 and $20; half ground coast, $9 50@10 50.

SUGARS—Market steady with light call. Quote barrels: Extra C 6¼c, Golden C 5⅞c, D 5¾c, cube crushed and fine crushed and powdered 7⅝c, dry granulated 7¼c.

CHEESE—Local ranges from 12 to 16c, but one brand bringing the extreme. Imported full at 18@[illegible]. Stocks move slowly.

GRAIN BAGS, ETC.—Wheat sacks show weakness, but there is little done and quotations are not changed. Wool bags firm and in fair movement. Quote wheat bags 6½c, wool do 40@45c, sewing twine 50c.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Quotations are prices paid to dealers by slaughterers for whole carcasses or on foot.

BEEF—Fairly steady at decline last quoted. Offerings are ample. Quote best 3½c.

MUTTON—Quote good live 3c, with buying slow.

VEAL—Wanted at 8@[illegible].

HOGS—Live, 4@4½c; dressed 5½@6c, the latter being in small request.

MONEY MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Sterling exchange on London banks, 60 days, $4 84; documentary, $4 82½@4 83¼. Transfers, 17½.

Bank of England rate of interest, 3½ per cent.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, $1 06⅝.

Sterling exchange prime banks, long, $4 85¼; short $4 88.

Good commercial, from 1 to ¾c lower; documentary, 2 to 1½c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3s, 100¾; 4½s, 112⅛; 4s, 121⅛.

LONDON, April 1.—Consols, 97 15-16@97⅞ money. Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, [illegible].

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1.—Floating cargoes—Very slow.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat and maize, very slow.

Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, inactive.

Quotations of good cargoes—Red winter, off coast, 31s@31s 6d; prompt shipment, 33s 9d; California, off coast, 31s 6d@35s.

Imports into the United Kingdom past week—Wheat, between 135,000@140,000 quarters; flour, between 180,000@185,000 barrels.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Wheat, on spot; quiet, and demand poor; top price for No. 1 California, per cental, 7s 1d.

Quantities on passage: To the continent, 280,000 quarters of wheat; to the United Kingdom, direct ports and ports of call, wheat and flour, 2,075,000 quarters.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, April 1.—Spot wheat and flour, rather easier.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—MORNING BOARD.

NEW YORK, April 1.

Pacific Mail........	51¾	N. Y. Central......	89⅛
Western Union....	56⅝	N. P. Common	17¾
Northwestern......	94¼	N. P. Preferred....	39⅞
Lake Shore.........	60⅞	Transcontinental...	12½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Pacific Mall........	50⅞	N. Y. Central......	89⅞
Western Union....	56⅝	N. P. Preferred....	39½
Lake Shore.........	60⅞	Transcontinental...	12⅝
Northwestern......	94⅝		

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Wheat, the market opened a shade better; April 74½c, May 79¾@79⅞c, June 81¼c; July 83; closed 79¾c May, 81¼ June.

Provisions—Pork higher; $11 90 May. Lard steady $6 85 May. Ribs, steady, $6 May; Short ribs, steady $6 15 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Wheat, quiet and easy; flour, dull.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Weather thick; calm.

Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 ctls; flour, 70,500 qr sks; oats, 503 ctls; potatoes, 706 sks; barley, 138 ctls.

Freights—Dull and nominal. The undertone is rather easier. No charters reported. The Br ship Eaton Hall, iron, 1719 tons, will load for Cork, U.K., on owners' account.

Wheat—Spot. The market is firm at $1 32½@1 35 for No. 1 shipping. Recent rains were of little value. On call business is falling off. No. 1 white, buyer the season, sold at $1 36@1 36⅝. Buyer 1885 $1 47½. Buyer season, closed $1 36⅝.

Barley—Spot market firm; light business doing, No. 1 feed, 97½c@$1; futures not so active; seller the season, $1 02 asked; buyer the season, opened $1 03@1 03⅝, closed $1 03⅜.

Flour—The market is not so firm.

Oats—Improving; good demand for choice qualities, which are scarce.

Potatoes—Market has a better tone, owing to falling off in receipts; Garnet Chile, 60@70c; Peerless, 65@70c; Burbanks, $1@1 25.

Onions—Oregon sold at $2 75@1 25.

Butter—Rather easier; fresh roll, 18@18½c.

Eggs—Weaker; fresh California, 18@20c.

Apples—In fair demand; common 50@75c; choice, $1@2.

Provisions—Weak; bacon, California light extra, 13½c.

Hops—Depressed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Arrived—Steamer San Pedro, Tacoma. Sailed—Br steamer Barnard Castle, Nanaimo; ship Canada, Tacoma; ship Ericsson, Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Arrived—Sh Topgallant, Tacoma; schr Emma Utter, Coos bay.

Sailed—Str Colima, Panama; Br str Barnard Castle, Departure bay; bk Lizzie Williams, Puget sound; Br bk Cape Clear, Cork; sh Canada, Tacoma; schr C. H. Merchant, Coos bay; bktn Tropic Bird, Tahiti; sh Ericsson, Seattle.

PORT BLAKELY, April 1.—Arrived—Br bk Sir William Wallace, Hong Kong.

PORT DISCOVERY, April 1.—Sailed—Brig Deacon, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, April 1.—8 A. M.—Cloudy; wind, northwest; str Oregon arrived in at 8 A. M. and left up at 8:40 A. M.; str State of California arrived down at 12 M. and left out at 1:30 P. M.

CAPE HANCOCK, April 1.—4:32 P. M.—[illegible] cloudy; wind, south, with a velocity of [illegible] miles; str Idaho passed out at 11 A. M.; str State of California passed out at 2:50 P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—Arrived—Br bk Alphela, Portland via Cork.

LONDON, March 31.—Arrived—Bk Fred P. Litchfield, Victoria.

THE SALMON MOVEMENT.

With the presentation of tabulated statements of salmon shipments to-day it is not our purpose to offer any estimate of last year's pack, or to comment upon the figures given. In the New Year's edition of THE OREGONIAN the result of last year's catch and the course of the market was given as correctly as was possible. Even to this date there has not been presented an estimate of the pack on the Columbia that quite met the views of canners or operators. The estimates furnished ranged from 620,000 to 660,000 cases all qualities. The actual report of Columbia brands for the past year has been 638,018 cases. It is certain that no considerable quantity of the 1883 pack remained on river when the 1884 season opened, and the same may be said of to-day, when there is thought to be no more than 5000 cases good quality. On the first of the year estimates of river stock ranged from 10,000 to 20,000 cases. Shipments since that time were 8617 cases, so the stock then must not have exceeded 14,000 cases and probably was about 12,000 cases. In the following exhibits will be found individual shipments to all points, monthly movement and a concise statement of exports. When possible the brand or name of canner making the shipment is given, but it has been impossible to obtain them in all instances:

INDIVIDUAL SHIPMENTS.

SHIPPER.	By Sail New York.	To San Francisco.
Astoria Packing Co........	1,180	7,257
Aberdeen Packing Co........	....	5,467
Anglo-American Packing Co....	2,865	1,330
Badollet & Co........	4,585	6,364
Booth, A. & Co........	....	2,160
Cutting & Co........	....	14,920
Columbia Canning Co........	....	1,270
Elmore, S........	....	2,650
Eureka Packing Co........	6,592	6,117
Fishermen's Packing Co........	....	101
Hume, G. W........	....	10,571
Hume, Wm........	....	3,901
Hume, Joseph........	1,775	1,987
Hanthorn & Co........	....	4,580
I. X. L. Packing Co........	....	690
Megler, J. G. & Co........	1,118	1
Occident Packing Co........	....	2,500
Ocean Canning Co........	....	3,000
Pillar Rock Packing Co........	....	7,150
Ft. Adams Packing Co........	....	1,815
Pacific Salmon Co........	477	....
Scandinavian Packing Co........	....	2,723
Thomas & Knowles........	1,000	5,538
Tillamook Packing Co........	....	5
Union Packing Co........	1,800	1,850
White Star Packing Co........	3,000	5
West Coast Packing Co........	....	[illegible]
Williams, J. & Co........	....	75
Washington Packing Co........	2,000	9,210
Warren, F. M........	....	1,233
Unspecified........	13	432

SHIPPER.	By Rail Eastward.	By Sail to Europe.	Total of Shipments.
Astoria Packing Co........	19,155	11,500	38,0[illegible]
Aberdeen Packing Co........	8,580	[illegible]	23,607
Anglo American Pkg Co........	850	7,500	12,167
Badollet & Co........	2,661	18,500	32,410
Booth, A. & Co........	16,791	[illegible]	27,101
Cutting & Co........	8,726	[illegible]	27,531
Columbia Canning Co........	1,055	12,700	15,110
Devlin, J. A. & Co........	925	23,290	24,215
Elmore, S........	1,624	4,391	8,317
Eureka Packing Co........	3,675	2,000	20,400
Fishermen's Packing Co........	2,075	11,900	14,076
Hume, G. W........	....	5,550	16,122
Hume, William........	3,290	21,113	25,224
Hume, Joseph........	17,195	16,558	36,9[illegible]
Hanthorn & Co........	3,000	10,500	17,[illegible]
Hapgood & Co........	4,560	5,000	9,560
I. X. L. Packing Co........	2,500	1,250	10,180
Megler, J. G. & Co........	3,798	14,000	23,239
Myers, J. F........	3,173	10,200	13,373
Occident Packing Co........	3,030	3,000	8,530
Ocean Canning Co........	3,058	5,200	11,234
Oregon Packing Co........	....	20,187	20,187
Pillar Rock Packing Co........	9,185	2,000	18,[illegible]
Ft. Adams Packing Co........	....	9,500	11,3[illegible]
Pacific Salmon Co........	80	....	557
Seaside Packing Co........	25	....	25
Scandinavian Pkg Co........	3,375	10,000	16,098
Thomas & Knowles........	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,8[illegible]
Tillamook Packing Co........	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Union Packing Co........	2,210	[illegible]	11,8[illegible]
White Star Packing Co........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Coast Packing Co........	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams, J. & Co........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington Packing Co........	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Thistle Brand........	536	5,000	5,536
Warren, F. M........	23,000	[illegible]	29,8[illegible]
Beck, D. & Sons........	9,308	....	[illegible]
Coleman, W. T. & Co........	5,258	....	5,258
[illegible] Packing Co........	575	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timmins, C. & Co........	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen & Lewis........	....	4,000	4,1[illegible]
Unspecified........	5,[illegible]	....	[illegible]

Monthly Movement.

SAN FRANCISCO.		BY RAIL EASTWARD.	
Month.	Cases.	Month.	Cases.
April........	1,400	April........	[illegible]
May........	9,197	May........	5,617
June........	15,742	June........	11,930
July........	15,524	July........	11,878
August........	27,820	August........	11,141
September........	12,117	September........	27,149
October........	7,768	October........	27,768
November........	7,700	November........	6,061
December........	10,561	December........	6,297
January........	2,666	January........	11,233
February........	430	February........	8,162
March........	1,050	March........	13,128
Total........	108,867	Total........	182,396

TO ENGLAND BY SEA.		TO NEW YORK BY SEA.	
Month.	Cases.	Month.	Cases.
June........	52,858	October........	29,656
July........	58,600		
August........	96,620	All other points.	
September........	89,534	Sept. (Montevideo)	50
October........	9,341		
Februar[illegible]........	13,080		
Total........	317,016		

OTHER MOVEMENTS.

In transit from British Columbia to Canada...	21,226
Outside packs to San Francisco, not included above........	310
Outside packs by rail, not included above......	2,759
Unspecified to Puget Sound........	33
Total........	27,328

RECAPITULATION.

To San Francisco........	108,867
By rail eastward........	182,396
By sea to England........	317,016
By sea to New York........	29,656
All other points........	50
Other movements........	27,328

Making a total outward movement of 665,313 cases, of which 638,018 cases were Columbia river pack.

The amount of 1884 pack now on river is insignificant and the new season opens with practically no carry-over stock.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The stock market was extremely dull until about 3 o'clock, when it developed into more activity, accompanied by a decline in quotations. Prices at 3 o'clock were generally lower than they opened, but a shade above the lowest of the day.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Governments quiet, except 3s, which are ¼ higher. Railroad bonds are active but weak. Stocks continue extremely dull. Total sales to-day 190,530 shares, an increase over yesterday of about 30,000 shares. But this increase was confined to a single stock, the Pacific Mail, transactions in which foot up 52,400 shares against 14,600 yesterday. The general market opened strong, first prices showing in nearly every case a gain of ⅛ to ½, and in Central Pacific of 2½ per cent. During the first hour there were further advances made in the active list. This was followed by extreme dullness and only slight changes until after 1 o'clock. It was announced that the Pacific Mail steamer Colon had been burned by insurgents on the isthmus, and the price of that stock, which had opened at 57⅞ and sold steadily up to 52¼, declined in the afternoon to 50. Shortly before the close of the board it became known that it was the city of Colon and not the steamer of that name that had been burned, and notwithstanding the fact that the steamship company's agent had given notice no more freight should be shipped to the isthmus at present, and it was conceded by officials of the company that the situation on the isthmus was serious, the stock rallied to 50⅞ at which figure it closed, a net loss for the day of 1⅛ per cent. Negotiations are now in progress looking to the adjustment of the differences between the Pacific Mail company and Pacific railroads, and a daily conference is held. Nothing definite, however, has yet been settled. Central Pacific advanced 1 per cent. from opening to 33 early in the day, yielded a fraction, and then remained steady until after 11 o'clock, when it settled down to 31⅞ and closed at that price, a gain compared with last evening of 2⅝. Union Pacific was heavy at the opening, but rallied to 43¼, declined to 41⅞, and closed ⅛ lower at 42⅜. Closing quotations were generally a shade higher than last evening.

Friends of Gould say they do not expect him to take any active part in the market at present, as he will probably take a trip to Europe in his yacht at an early date.

There was increased activity in the mining market during the forenoon, and transactions were better distributed. Bulwer sold at 25, Bodie $1 80, Central Arizona 16, Belle Isle 22@23, Eureka $1 45, S. P. L. Hale & Norcross $7, Navajo $1 05, Oriental and Miller 10, Silver King $3 50, Savage $3 20, Buyer $3, Sutro tunnel 15, Union Consolidated $6, s. 10.

BONDS.

3's, ex. int.	100¾	4s, ex. int.	121
4½'s....................	112⅛	Pacific, 6s............	125

STOCKS.

Central Pacific........	32¼	Or. & Tran............	12¼
Northern Pacific......	17⅝	Panama................	98
N. P. preferred........	39⅞	St. L. & San Fran....	18½
Burlington............	122	Texas Pacific..........	11
Northwestern..........	94⅞	Union Pacific..........	42
N. Y. Central..........	89⅞	Fargo..................	106½
O. R. & N..............	67½	Western Union........	57

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Wheat closed quiet, steady and a shade higher; 77⅞c cash, 79¾c May, 81½c June. Corn—Firm; 40@40½c cash, 41¼@41⅜c May, 42½ June. Oats—Steady, at 32c cash, 34½c May.

Whisky—$1 15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 6500, slow and weak; 1050 to 1500 lbs. ss, $4 20@4 30; [illegible] steers $5 25@5 85; stockers and feeders, $3 60@[illegible]; Texas, $4@5.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; opened [illegible] lower, closed [illegible]; [illegible] $4 20@4 40; packing and shipping [illegible] $4 75@4 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,600; slow; inferior to medium, $2 75@[illegible] 75; good to choice, $3 90@4 75.

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron cures dyspepsia and neuralgia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MATCH HAS BEEN ARRANGED BETWEEN C. B. Ransom and Col. Joe Farley's man, Tom Potts. Articles will be signed to-morrow and forfeit put up, to fight with hard gloves to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules, for $500.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE REGular annual meeting of the stockholders of the A. P. Hotaling Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 North First st., Friday, April 10, 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M. J. W. KEEN, Secretary. Portland, Or., April 1, 1885.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between A. Scott Dirks and A. C. McKenzie, under the firm name of J. H. McKenzie & Co., was dissolved on the 12th day of March, 1885 by the retirement of A. C. McKenzie therefrom. Dated this 31st day of March, 1885. A. C. McKENZIE.

GOLD FISH, LIMES, LEMONS, ORANGES, [illegible] received by every steamer. [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Portland [illegible] Association will be held at the office of [illegible] & [illegible], room 8, Dekum's building, cor. First and Washington streets, on Monday, April 6, 1885, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year. [illegible], sec.

REOPENED—HENRY [illegible], WHO FORMerly owned a saloon on the [illegible] has again reopened a first class [illegible] on [illegible] and [illegible] streets, [illegible] where he will be pleased to greet his friends and [illegible] the finest of wines, liquors and cigars. [illegible] during the [illegible] summer. In connection with the saloon he will give a concert and refreshments every Sunday.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.—Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.—Stockholders are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, corner F and Front streets, in the city of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. WALTER W. BRETHERTON, Secretary. Portland, Oregon, March 31, 1885.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS—THE UNDERsigned assignee of the estate of E. W[illegible] & Co. [illegible] invites bids for the whole or [illegible] of the entire stock of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions and fancy goods, store fixtures, [illegible] now in the store building No. 138 First street, Portland, Oregon, until March 31, 1885, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. An inventory of the stock [illegible] inspection. [illegible] LEOPOLD HIRTMAN, Assignee. March 24, 1885.

The above sale is postponed until April 7, 1885. [illegible], Assignee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE OF SALE—IN ADMIRALTY; The Steam Ferry Boat "Albina No. 2."—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss: Whereas, a libel was filed in the district court of the United States for the district of Oregon, on October 21, 1884, by Louis Nicolai and Theodore Nicolai, against the steam ferry boat, called the "Albina No. 2," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, praying that the same may be sold for causes in said libel set forth; and whereas the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture has been attached by virtue of process issued out of said court; and whereas such proceedings have been thereupon had, that by the final decree of said court, made and pronounced on the [illegible] day of January, 1885, it was ordered that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture be sold for the payment of demands, as by decree and law; and that the proceeds of such sale be paid to the clerk of said court. Now, therefore, I hereby give notice that, in pursuance of such decree and said order, and by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, tested the [illegible] day of March, 1885, and to me directed and delivered, I will, on Friday, the 3d day of April, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at Central wharf, at the foot of Washington street, in the city of Portland, in said district, sell the said steam ferry boat "Albina No. 2," her tackle, apparel, machinery and furniture, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand.

Dated at Portland, in said district, the 18th day of March, 1885. PENUMBRA KELLY, U. S. Marshal for the district of Oregon. KILLIN & MOREland, Proctors.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

I. MARK METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. [illegible] First street, P. O. Box 76, Portland, Oregon.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MASON and successor to D. Abrahams), wholesale grocer and commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

J. [illegible], WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in seed stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor Front and [illegible] sts., Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Importer and dealer in foreign and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and pickles. 123 First st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

G. COHN & BRO., 119 FRONT STREET, FARM and dairy produce a specialty.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND [illegible] of stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. S. [illegible], GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 230 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WISE (J. C. MILLER, W. H. WISE,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 111 Front st., between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBETT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCER and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS, ETC.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AND 91, 93 Front st., Portland, Or. We have manufactured the greater part of this class of machinery in use on the coast, and our long experience and valuable patents enable us to fully supply the wants of mill men.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

H. HAWGOOD, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. England. F. E. HABERSHAM.

HAWGOOD & HABERSHAM, CIVIL ENGINEERS, Rooms 6 and 7, third floor, Labbe Building, 29 Washington st., Portland, Or.

CHISEL-TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 91, 93 Front st., Portland, Or., sole ag'ts for the original Hoe Chisel-Tooth Saw, now made with our patent plate-protecting segments, which places it far in the lead of worthless imitations. 1ão

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 102 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists supplies a specialty. 65 North Front st.

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise broker ge, cor. First and A, Portland.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. C. E. GEIGER—HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURgeon; Cambridge building, Third and Morrison.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1861, Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware: 74 Front st., Portland, O.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITS, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER 34 North Front st., Portland, Or.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS; 52 and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

OREGON

White Goods Manufac'y

Wholesale and Retail.

Salesroom: 68 Morrison street, between Third and Fourth.

P. S.—All country orders given special attention.

KING LEE & CO.

MARTIN WAGNER & CO.,
PACKERS OF
Oysters, Fruits, Vegetables.

We guarantee our goods to be of the best quality, and cans full packed, according to the rules of the Canned Goods Exchange of Baltimore.

Office and Factory—109, 111, 113 and 115 Boston st., Baltimore, Md.
SAM. H. GORMAN, General Agent, Portland.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE
on our own and imported of
Ladies' Underwear & Gent's Shirts,
Japanese and Chinese [illegible] and Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs of all kinds.
MUST BE SOLD DURING NEXT THIRTY DAYS
QUON ON WO & CO.,
No. 281 Second st., bet. Salmon and Main.

BANKS.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital and Reserve..... $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FREDK TOWNSEND, Manager.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. | F. DEKUM, Vice Presit. | L. DURHAM, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

Transacts a general Banking Business, Receives Accounts subject to check, and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:

D. P. Thompson,	J. W. Brazee,	M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum,	E. J. Jeffery,	W. W. Spencer,
D. S. Kearney,	E. M. Wade,	W. R. Sheets
S. Hirsch,	Geo. H. Durham,	

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

L. L. HAWKINS, Manager. J. F. MARSHALL, Cashier

AINSWORTH & CO., BANKERS.

Third and Oak.
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the Bank.
SAFES RENTED on easy terms.
Superior facilities for the safe keeping of special deposits.

Willamette Savings Bank

PORTLAND, OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York,
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors:

President, James Steel; Vice President, W. C. Johnson; Cashier, L. A. Marquam; J. Loewenberg, J. W. Cook, H. L. Hoyt, J. F. Watson, S. D. Smith, [illegible] Gill, J. A. Strowbridge, L. Fleischner.

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve $2,500,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

—THE—

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Advance the Rates of Interest on Deposits as follows:

On 3 months certificates 5 per cent
On 6 months certificates 6 per cent
On 12 months certificates 7 per cent

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, Dec. 15, 1884.
T. F. ROGUE, Cashier.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

61 First street, Portland, Or.

WILLIAM REID, President. | WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.
ROBERT BELL, Vice President.

HAVE LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,357,603 within 10½ Years.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS.

Four months	4	per cent.
Six months,	4½	"
Nine months,	5	"
One Year	6	"

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
7 to 8 per cent
NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND,

President........................HENRY FAILING
Vice President..................H. W. CORBETT
Cashier.........................G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon .... $200,000.
Joint Policy issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up..................... $220,190 00
Cash Assets......................... 277,673 56.

M. W. FECHHEIMER........................President
H. W. CORBETT........................Vice President
EDWARD HALL.............................Secretary
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

F. V. ANDREWS,
General Insurance Agent,
9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company
BROOKLYN, N. Y
American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,
NEW YORK.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

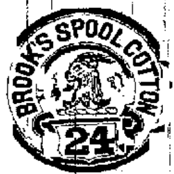
Capital.............................. £2,000,000
Reserve Fund, (in addition)........... £375,000
Deposit in Oregon..................... £10,000
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

"OUR BABY
thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mothers' milk contains no starch. HORLICK'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, free from starch, requires no cooking. The best food in health or sickness for INFANTS. The best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS. Highly beneficial to nursing mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75c. All druggists. Book on the treatment of children free.

"I believe it to be superior to anything of the kind for children."—H. Simmons, M. D., New York.
"Unhesitatingly pronounce it the best food in the market."—F. M. Jarrett, M. D., Boston.
"One of the best substitutes for mother's milk."—H. G. Preston, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.
HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.
Use Horlick's Dry Extract of Malt.



ASK FOR
BROOKS'
Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.
Experienced operators on all sewing machines recommend it. For sale by all dealers. PACIFIC COAST AGENCY 119 Pine st. San Francisco Cal.

SKIN DISEASES
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
CURES
Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. At Druggists.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load, from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

OREGON SHORT LINE
Most Direct and Quickest Route to All Points East.
ONLY 3½ DAYS TO OMAHA.
ONLY 4 DAYS TO KANSAS CITY.
—OR—
A Reduction of nearly Two Days in Time.
ONLY 4½ DAYS TO CHICAGO,
ONLY 4½ DAYS TO ST. LOUIS.

No Change of Cars between Portland and Omaha, Council Bluffs, Kansas City, etc., and the only line by which you can reach these points without numerous changes.

468 miles the Shortest to Omaha,
470 miles the Shortest to Kansas City
AND BEYOND, AND
29 Hours, or More than a Day, the Quickest Time.

11 miles the Shortest to Chicago and All Points East.

Over 200 Miles the Shortest to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans and all points Southeast.

A Chance to See Salt Lake City and Denver on the way.

All Connections Made in Union Depots.

Pullman and Emigrant Sleepers (with FREE berths in latter are hauled on express trains the entire length of the Oregon Short Line through to the Missouri river without change.

Trains Leave Portland Daily at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets on Sale to All Points at Lowest Rates.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent,
Ash st. wharf, Portland.

Maps, Time Tables, Guides, etc., mailed free to any address, upon application to
R. CAMPBELL, General Agent.
No. 1 Washington st., Portland.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.,
C. BUREAU, President.
A. S. FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The New Steamer TELEPHONE, specially built for carrying passengers and fast freight, will leave Morrison st. Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1:30 P. M.

On Sunday at 9 A. M., arriving at Astoria at 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives at Portland at 1:30 P. M.

Connections made at Kalama with Trains for the Sound. C. B. SCOTT, President C. T. Co.
[illegible] A. SEELEY, Agent. Telephone No. 351

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER.

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOW NG between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SHIPPING.

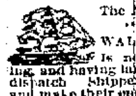
ASTORIA to TILLAMOOK.
STEAMER A. B. FIELD.
CAPTAIN........................JOHN GABRIELSON

Freight forwarded by O. R. & N. Co., mark shipper A. B. Field, will be forwarded. Freights to be delivered at Hobsonville, Tillamook Bay, where it will be held at shippers' risk until charges are paid.

From Portland to Hobsonville........................ [illegible]
From Astoria to Hobsonville........................ [illegible]
Passengers from Astoria........................ [illegible]

13m C. LEINENWEBER.

Sutton & Co's Dispatch Line
From New York,
FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, DIRECT.



The A1 FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP
"OLIVE S. SOUTHARD,"
WALKER..................................Master

Is now on berth and rapidly loading, and having large engagements, will have prompt dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible.

SUTTON & CO., 82 South st., New York.
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,
16 North Front st., Portland, Or.

MARKETS

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

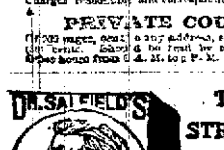
O'SHEA BROS.,
BUTCHERS and PACKERS
And dealers in All Kinds of Meats. Special attention given to Supplying Ships
Stalls 23 and 24, Central Market, Portland

PACIFIC MARKET.
M. M. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH.
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd.
Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal; Foundry Coke; Pig Iron; Fire Bricks; English Salt; Cement; Soda Crystals; Soda Ash; Caustic and Bicarb. Soda; Coke, Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate; Block Tin; New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc.
Office—Corner First and A streets.
Wharf—Mersey Dock, foot of O st.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

DR. RICE,
For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, [illegible], rendering marriage improper [illegible], are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.



THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over-sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD. HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price, or C.O.D., to any address strictly private, by DR. C. D. SALFIELD, 216 Kearney St., San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or office, FREE.

MANUFACTURERS OF HARD, MEDIUM & SOFT SEINE TWINE,
COTTON ROPE &c.
FOR HARDWARE CORDAGE AND TRADE
FISHERMEN,
COTTON NETTING
SEINES
POUNDS
GILL NETTING
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LEADS
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YARNS, WARPS & PLAIDS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE
BALTIMORE TWINE & NET CO. PRICE LIST FREE
WM. I. HOOPER & SON. BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for Price List, naming your County and State. Mention this paper.

VARICOCELE Painless sure cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION.

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.
Queen.... Sunday, Mar. 1	Columbia, Thurs'y, Mar. 5
Oregon.... Friday, Mar. 6	Queen.... Tuesday, Mar. 10
Columbia.. Wed'y, Mar. 11	Oregon.... Sunday, Mar. 15
Queen.... Monday, Mar. 16	Columbia.. Friday, Mar. 20
Oregon.. Saturday, Mar. 21	State.. Wednesday, Mar. 25
Columbia.. Thur'y, Mar. 26	Oregon... Monday, Mar. 30
State.... Tuesday, Mar. 31	Columbia, Satur'y, April 4
Oregon.... Sunday, April 5	

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash st. wharf, Portland, daily, at 1:30 P. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 12 M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction and Huntington for all points East.

Through Sleeping Cars.—Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul and Council Bluffs.

Emigrant Sleepers are run through to St. Paul and Council Bluffs without change.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
Astoria & Lower Columbia....	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.....	7 AM	......	7 AM	......	7 AM	......
Salem........ Corvallis.....	6 AM	......	......	6 AM	......	......

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EASTSIDE.
Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON,
via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

Trains for West Stayton leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Brownsville (via Lebanon Junction) leave Portland at 4 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WEST SIDE.
BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE
via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 6 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and Westside Divisions, respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.
C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

As this is the only line running through emigrant sleepers from Portland.

Leave Portland at 1:30 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul 12:20 P. M., fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily 9:25 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:05 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland........	7:30 A. M.	Ashland........	4:45 A. M.
Ashland........	8:45 P. M.	Portland........	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland........	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon........	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon........	4:45 A. M.	Portland........	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland........	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis........	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis........	8:30 A. M.	Portland........	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland........	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville.....	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville.....	5:45 A. M.	Portland........	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

NERVOUS DEBILITY!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1.00.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity, $5.00. Sent to any address, confidentially. A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1885

THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Their Pilgrimage to Washington and Their Disappointment.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 25, 1885

On the strength of a conversation had with an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland, I wrote THE OREGONIAN about three months ago that there would be no "clean sweep," that those who were in office would be permitted to remain until the expiration of the terms for which they had originally been appointed, and I followed this with some advice to my democratic friends in Oregon about the folly of coming here with the expectation that Cleveland, under the force and stimulus of "pressure," would be compelled to abandon his civil service theories. From the number of Oregon politicians of the democratic persuasion now in the city I am forced to the conclusion that my advice was not considered worthy of attention, and I am further persuaded, judging from the careworn and anxious appearance that makes them at present so conspicuous among the congregation of mourners, that they now wish they had acted upon my suggestion and remained at home. The power of "pressure" has been brought to bear upon the president and without the slightest perceptible effect. An ex-senator, and an Oregon ex-senator at that, has not been able to bring Mr. Cleveland to that condition of mind favorable to the aspirations of those who insist and assert that "to the victors belong the spoils." Even when his attention was called to the fact that a federal official in Oregon had neglected to decorate the exterior of his office on the 4th of March last, did Cleveland still persist in remaining obdurate, and went so far as to assert in vigorous, if not polite language, that so far as he was concerned this sin of omission on the part of the non-decorating official was not a sufficient "cause" in his eyes to warrant the wholesale and indiscriminate removal of the entire body of federal office-holders of Oregon and Washington territory. The ex-senator and his companion the editor of the leading democratic organ of the state, were ruthlessly shocked—so badly shocked, indeed, that they have not as yet recovered their equilibrium. Their confidence in mankind has received a blow from which they will probably never recover, never sufficiently, at least, to again support a reform democrat for office. Satisfied at last that there will be no appointments to minor offices save when vacancies occur, and some having become convinced that no matter how many vacancies there may be they will never be called upon to fill any, the Oregon brigade is now preparing to retrace its steps homeward—disheartened, it is true, and less bold and defiant perhaps than when it sallied forth to break Cleveland's backbone. But then even in this, as in everything else, there is a compensation: the members of this now discomfited brigade have had their eyes opened to the progress of the age, and better still, they have learned that, though not in power, the republican party has stamped the impress of its principles upon the times in which we live, and that these principles have become so interwoven into the spirit and genius of our government that no democratic administration can ever hope to secure and maintain public confidence that does not in a great measure accept and live up to many of its theories.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY

Soon after the vote was had in the senate upon the question of ratification or rejection of this proposed treaty, an enterprising newspaper genius prepared what purported to be the roll-call on the final vote. As the measure was considered in executive session, and as the injunction of secrecy was not removed, the *quid nunc* was necessarily compelled to draw on his imagination as to what senators were present and the character of the vote that each gave. In the roll-call thus ingeniously prepared both Dolph and Slater were set down among the absentees. A number of very respectable journals in Oregon, accepting the work of my brilliant newspaper friend as being a true transcript of the record, have indulged in a series of severe criticisms upon the conduct of Oregon's two senators in absenting themselves on an occasion when a measure of such vital importance to the Pacific coast was pending. If the editors of these papers had reflected for a moment they would not have indulged in the harsh language that in a majority of instances has characterized their articles, for they would have discovered that that which purported to have been the roll-call must, from the very nature of the proceedings in executive session, have been faulty, incomplete in every essential particular, and, therefore, altogether unreliable. Now, it is a fact, well-known in Washington, that the treaty had no more ardent supporter and advocate than Mr. Dolph. He worked diligently for its success, and it is safe to say that, should the injunction of secrecy be ever removed from the proceedings that took place in executive session upon this measure, he will not only be found to have voted for it, but also to have delivered, not one speech, but several, urging, in the strongest terms, its ratification.

PERSONAL.

Judge L. L. McArthur, who has been visiting the scenes of his boyhood, and who was during his sojourn here a frequent and welcome visitor at the White house, took his departure this afternoon for The Dalles. The judge is considerably cast down over the failure of his friend Mr. Slater to secure the office of commissioner of the land office.

Mr. Noltner, who leaves for home on Friday morning next, expresses himself as well pleased with the result of his visit to Washington.

Mr. Hogan, of Douglas county, starts in a few days for Minnesota, where his parents reside.

Alex Myer is in New York at the Hoffman house. Mr. Myer is not an aspirant for office.

Eugene Semple, who is a candidate for governor of Washington territory, entertains his friends at Willard's hotel.

Ex-Senator Slater, late a candidate for commissioner of the land office, it is said will now seek a position near his home in Oregon.

Captain Gray of Astoria is on his way to New Orleans, having left here last night for the Crescent city.

FAIRFAX.

PRESS PITH.

A prominent timber merchant has had his coat-of-arms painted on the panels of his carriage, with the Latin motto "Vidi," which by interpretation is "I saw."—Chicago Tribune.

A Rutledge street woman thought she had struck the concentrated essence of spitefulness when she told her neighbor, "If you didn't wear a wig I'd like to pull your hair for you, you nasty thing."—Brooklyn Times.

Enfant terrible: "Say, Mr. Snobby, can you play cards?" Snobby: "Why, no, Johnny, I can't play very well." E. T.: "Well, then, you'd better look out, for ma says if Emma plays her cards well she'll catch you."—Life.

A lady teacher in a public school was amazed the other day by seeing a perfect forest of juvenile hands fly up in the air and shake and gesticulate wildly. "What do you want?" queried the puzzled instructor. Chorus: "Yer hair's fallin' off."—N. Y. Independent.

It should make Gladstone feel happy to be assured by a missionary that in the event of trouble the Ojibeway tribe of Indians can be depended on to fight for the mother country. A similar assurance from the Iroquois braves to President Cleveland, in the event of war with Henry Watterson, would doubtless warm up the cockles of the president's heart.—Peoria Transcript.

"Sir," exclaimed Dr. Johnson, turning upon Boswell, "why do you follow me? What do you want?" "Doctor, I am the representative of an American newspaper." "Ah, and you want to take down what I say." "Oh, no, doctor. An English reporter could do that. I want to set down what you don't say."—Arkansaw Traveller.

"Hello, Smythe, what's the matter? You look all broke up this morning." "So I am; had horrible dreams last night, disturbed my rest." "What did you dream about?" "You know, my wife was attending a cooking school to learn how to cook. Well, I dreamed she made a lemon pie and I ate it."—Brooklyn Times.

A clergyman resident not ten miles away tells of having been called to visit an aged parishioner who was very sick. After a little talk on general religious topics the good man inquired if it was her wish that he should pray with her. "Sartinly, minister, sartinly," was the reply. The sick one fumbled around her bed and finally produced an old-fashioned ear trumpet with the request, as the minister opened his prayer-book, that he should "pray into that."—Ansonia (Ct.) Sentinel.

Minneapolis has a manufactory of paper barrels just getting under way with some novel machinery. A number of citizens are interested in the project, and some of its sanguine promoters claim that paper barrels will soon be substituted for wooden ones in many of the leading flouring mills in this country.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to do, thousands of good women know and declare

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A General Demand for More General Street Sprinkling.

THE JEFFERSON STREET MUDDLE

Abortive Effort to Reduce Salaries. The Plaza Blocks to be Opened. Economy in Gas Bills. The Ex-Chief $359 Short.

The city council met in regular session last night, Mayor Chapman in the chair, and all members present. It was a three hours' siege, most of it devoted to pointless discussion in which the speakers tried hard to conceal the real motives which prompted their action. Following is an epitome of the business transacted.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DREDGER APPOINTED.

The mayor submitted a message appointing Richard Hoyt superintendent of the city dredger, confirmed by a vote of eight, Smith not voting.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From C. E. Smith and others, remonstrating against the proposed change of grade on Woods street, referred to committee on streets.

From Sutherland & Burnett, publishers of the *Sunday Welcome*, asking that their assessment be reduced from $1000 to $500; referred to the committee on ways and means.

From the county assessor, stating that a deduction of $250 in assessment of Aug. [illegible] indefinitely postponed.

From Orin Kellogg and others, asking for the improvement of Second street, between Sheridan and Montgomery, by grading and constructing a roadway of Clackamas gravel—the first layer to be composed of gravel too large to go through a two-inch ring; referred back to petitioners on account of informality.

From Philip Wasserman, asking that the assessment of a mortgage of $880 on block 124 against him be canceled, as the mortgage had been paid long ago; referred to the committee on ways and means.

DEMAND FOR MORE GENERAL SPRINKLING.

The following petition, signed by J. White and nearly 150 prominent citizens, was presented:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council: [illegible] of the city of Portland would respectfully call your attention to the great [illegible] for street sprinkling purposes for the benefit of [illegible] the business streets of the city, and we would most respectfully pray that either the street sprinkling [illegible] paid for by the general tax shall be [illegible] uniform throughout the city, or at least the improved streets thereof, or that the city government shall discontinue the business and let private parties do the sprinkling under the supervision of the superintendent of streets, by which arrangements those only will be compelled to pay who receive the benefit thereof.

Referred to the committee of the whole.

From Hugh Doherty and others, asking relief of obstructions on North Eighth street, between B and C, and on C, between West Park and North Eighth, said obstructions consisting of Holman Bros.' trucks and drays; referred to committee on streets.

From S. W. Anderson, through Eugene D. White, asking payment of warrant of $240 for the improvement of Jefferson street; referred to committee on streets.

From the county assessor, stating that $2300 had been erroneously assessed to R. H. Thompson; referred to committee on ways and means.

From Charles Cardwell, asking correction in assessment on block 201, where a "0" too many had been written, making it $1000 instead of $100; granted.

REPORTS

From the committee on ways and means recommending that the application of Jacob Kamm for rebate of tax on $20,000 loaned by the city be not allowed, after half an hour's debate and a dozen or two motions which would have disgraced the Detroit Lime Kiln Club, the matter was indefinitely postponed by a vote of five to four.

From the committee on streets, reporting favorably on the application of S. Herman for the payment of material furnished for the Jefferson street improvement; laid over until next week.

From the same committee, reporting favorably on the application of J. Wilhelm to erect a refreshment pavilion in the city park, subject to the right of the council to cause its removal at any time; adopted.

From the judiciary committee, recommending that the petition of the Portland Gas company for pay at the rate of $4 per lamp be indefinitely postponed; adopted.

From the committee on ways and means, recommending immediate payment of J. Kamm's note of $20,000 against the city; adopted.

From the committee on ways and means, reporting favorably on the ordinance relating to licensing bankers and insurance brokers.

From the viewers of Sherlock avenue, referred to the committee on streets.

From Police Judge Moreland, rendering an account of his receipts for the quarter:

Fines in city cases	$1,818 00
Fines in state cases	105 00
Costs in state cases	6 50
Costs in city cases	6 00
Total	$1,9[illegible] 50

PETITIONS FOR ASSESSMENT REDUCTIONS DISPOSED OF

From the same committee relative to the numerous petitions for reductions in assessment. They made recommendations as follows and each was adopted: Granting the petitions of Lucy Mason, S. Rosenblatt, Catherine Maxwell and L. Wilhelm; indefinite postponement of the petitions of the Molson Cordage Company, because it was filed too late; Geo. R. Smith, no cause; R. Balfour, cause, insufficiency of statement and too late in filing; H. Hanson, cause, too indefinite and too late; J. Nelson, no cause; Allen & Lewis, cause, not presented in time; Henry Rothe, cause, not explicit enough and too late; Henry Danziger, cause, not in due form and too late; John Ballou and Henry Holtgrieve, no cause; A. R. Berbank, cause, insufficient in form and too late; W. A. Daly, cause, too late and that the city was not legally liable; Mrs. M. House, no cause.

THE EX-CHIEF $357 99 SHORT

The committee on appropriations and current expenses presented a report of their examination into the accounts of ex-Chief of Police Watkinds. They called to their assistance an expert, who found a deficiency of $736 39, less sundry items, bails, fines and sundry expense items amounting to $199 50. Since this examination the ex-chief has produced receipts to the amount of $290 and book accounts allowed $88 40, leaving a balance due the city from the ex-chief of $357 99. The report was adopted.

AGAINST THE DESTRUCTION OF FILTH.

The following report was received and adopted:

Your committee to whom was referred the petition of J. A. Child and others asking for a public system of destroying filth and garbage, report as follows:

That while fully recognizing the merits of the matter therein contained, we are of the opinion that no definite action can be had for the following reasons:

Aside from the expense of establishing a system of scavengership for which no appropriation has been or can at present be made, the council is not empowered to purchase or lease land for said purpose.

The committee appointed from the common council to revise and amend the city charter for legislative [illegible] other amendments to the charter [illegible] such a provision, all of which [illegible] the benefit of an avalanche of amendments [illegible] board of trade [illegible] business sessions [illegible] terminated in a [illegible]. The [illegible] of this paragraph is not clear, but it is printed as written.]

In the matter of appointing health officers in each ward a petition is already before your committee which will be carefully considered.

We would suggest that the chief of police call the attention of his subordinates to section 3 ordinance 404, and that the same be strictly enforced. The section reads as follows: "Every police officer having a regular beat shall be ex officio health inspector, but without extra pay. Should such officer observe that any building, premises or street on his beat is in a condition offensive to the public health he shall immediately report the same to the health officer."

Your committee recommend that further consideration of the petition be indefinitely postponed.

S. B. PARRISH,
W. H. ANDRUS,
Board of Health.
W. H. ANDRUS,
C. M. FORBES,
J. T. HOLLAND,
Com. on Health and Police.

AN ACT NULLIFIED THEN PASSED

The committee on judiciary presented a report recommending that $1125 be transferred from the general fund to the Jefferson street fund to pay certain old claims which the street assessment was insufficient to pay. It provoked considerable discussion in which covert charges of insincerity and half-dishonesty were made. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of five to four: ayes—Andrus, Gerdes, Sears and Smith; noes—Adams, Fledner, Forbes, Holland and Scoggin. It passed by a viva voce vote.

Immediately following this report came a paper from the city attorney, taking an opposite view and giving ample legal reasons why no transfer should be made. He recommended indefinite postponement of further consideration of the ordinance, adopted by a viva voce vote.

Subsequently under the order of engrossed ordinances the matter came up again, viz., in the ordinance itself, making the transfer. Its passage was defended by Adams on the ground that an innocent contract and a poor man who had furnished supplies and received city warrants in payment, were the city's creditors. He was willing that the point at issue should be taken to the [illegible] court, but not when the litigation was [illegible] the poor man to go into bankruptcy [illegible] ordinance passed by the same vote, [illegible] Andrus, Gerdes, Sears and Smith [illegible].

CLAIMS ALLOWED

[illegible]

NEW ORDINANCES

Gerdes introduced an ordinance fixing the following salaries for certain city officers: Auditor and clerk, $[illegible] per annum; surveyor, $1800; superintendent of streets, $1800; deputy auditor, $[illegible]; assistant surveyor, $1200; the surveyor to be allowed to employ not more than three chainmen, and [illegible] at a salary of $[illegible]. The ordinance further provided that if the city surveyor [illegible] and work for private parties he should turn over whatever pay he received to the city treasury.

It was read a second time by title and on motion of Forbes further consideration was indefinitely postponed.

Fledner introduced an ordinance relating to the time and manner of improving streets, published elsewhere; referred to the committee on streets.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES

Authorizing and directing the opening of the public plazas, passed by a vote of five to four, Andrus, Gerdes, Sears and Smith voting no.

An amending ordinance 256, so as to reach those who litter streets and sidewalks in sawing and splitting wood, to clean up after them, passed.

Licensing bankers, brokers, insurance agents, etc., laid over one week.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed:

Authorizing the committee on streets and public property to allow all religious bodies to hold services in the city park, provided good order be maintained.

Appointing F. Opitz, C. C. Redmon and I. [illegible] viewers on the proposed extension of North Eighteenth street.

Authorizing the mayor and auditor to make a deed to Catherine Maher for lots 5 and 4, block 61, Carothers addition.

Resolved, That the city treasurer be and he is hereby directed to pay on the first day of each month at the office of the Portland Gas Light Company, the gas bills of the city of Portland, and to return the same as vouchers to the auditor and clerk, who together with the committee on accounts and current expenses shall audit the same if found correct, and report them to the common council in the name of the treasurer, that warrants may be ordered drawn in his favor for such payments.

Resolved, That the auditor and clerk be and he is hereby directed to turn over to the chief of police the delinquent tax-roll for the year 1884, together with a warrant demanding that he proceed forthwith to collect the same and to return said warrant with his doings thereon within 60 days from the date hereof. Adjourned.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL

Henry [illegible] Harrisburg; Wm. [illegible] Silver Lake
I. M. Muir, Astoria; H. Mathews, Albany
[illegible] Tell, Oregon City; A. Martin, do
George Patton, do; F. F. Tenny, do
[illegible] Benson, Cornelius; G. M. Miller, Eugene
A. Penson, do; C. M. Stonfield, Walla W
G. W. King, Tenino, W T; Geo. Fowler, do
H. Lyman & wf, Forest Grove; S. Sherbeck, do
Cornelius Smith, do; W. H. Fredricks, do
Saml Preston & wf, St Paul; H. Beechin, do
G. A. Chisolm & wf, do; Allen Hunter, wife and 2 childn, Walla W
Henry Dunn, do; F. Hamilton, Salt Lake
Alexander Dunn, do; C. F. Lee, Burlington, Ia
Geo. Bellomy, do; T. T. Wyatt, [illegible] Ill
[illegible], do; Nels Olson, Chicago
J. Fuller & wf, do; W. W. Holtzer, [illegible]
Jas. Stratton & wf, Sc[illegible]; [illegible] Buch, Skamokawa
Wm. Crowe & wf, Enland; W. G. Tose, [illegible]
T. A. Smith, Whatcom; R. W. Welty, San Fran
I. M. Long, Seattle; W. H. Ford, do
C. B. Hervey, Marion; A. Vidalt, do
Cornelius Shay, Th[illegible]; Walter Davidson, do
Peter Hamilton, do; S. S. Wakely, do
George F. Turner, do; M. Mullen, do
Nathan Bowman, do; C. C. Barrett, do
M. Stubbs, Los Angls; J. M. Fleetwood, do
N. W. Smith, Tacoma; Miss A. Fleetwood, do
F. F. Watkins, Santa Rosa; Fred Nodine, do
Jas. C. Silvers, do; Miss Ella Nodine, do
Dr. F. Gallop, Santa Anna; Miss J. Nodine, do
T. A. Frazer & w, Otago, New Zealand; J. H. Nodin, do
S. A. Wene, San Jose; F. A. Dummett, do
T. H. White, do; J. S. Dalley, do
W. W. Adams, Salt Lake; Thos. Dovle, do

ST. CHARLES.

P. A. Sheldon, Vanc; H. B. Nagle, Pembroke
C. M. Starks, Astoria; C. H. Miller, S. F.
E. Whelan, Arthur; S. Johnson, S. J.
C. Alexander, Albany; H. Hampton, Albany
W. B. Todd, Eugene; J. McDonald, Eureka
J. A. Hanna, Corvallis; C. Shober, [illegible]
B. F. Brad[illegible], Oak [illegible]; S. Earle, Bay Center
R. D. Fleenle, Bay Center; J. N. Lafferty, Hillsboro
J. Corwin, [illegible]; M. Hobbs, Seattle
Miss Hobbs, Seattle; J. Joseph, [illegible]
R. S. Moore, Eugene; J. M. Adair, Philadelphia
J. Nersh, Oak Pt; Mrs. Parker, [illegible]
F. Howe, Eugene; G. Kelly, [illegible]
Dr. Biggers, Union; O. Stewart, Pullman
J. W. [illegible], Grays Hbr; F. Rolles, S F
C. F. Ball, Cottonwood; Mrs. [illegible] & dtr, W W
C. J. Ferguson, Snohomish; Mrs. Comfort, Alkali
Miss J. Warner, Spokane; Miss J. Warner, Spokane
Miss J. Williams, Spokane; Rev. J. A. Thompson, [illegible]
J. Mills, La Camas; Miss C. R[illegible], Ashland
Capt. Buchan, Astoria; L. D. Fuller, Seattle
J. Van Dorn, Seattle; W. S. Valentine, Grays H
M. Madden, Bradbury; C. Vancleigh, Vancouver
J. W. Parks, S. J.; S. J. Hunt, Huntsville
J. J. Baker, Tacoma; C. J. Clarke, Zenith
A. J. Zekins, S. F.; Miss Mills, La Camas
J. S. V[illegible], Oregon City; Mrs. Dodson, Warndale
R. H. Wilson, Salem

OCCIDENTAL

A. M. Edwards, Sauvis Is; H. Cook, Vine
J. Jackson, do; H. Walton, Eugene
J. Moore, Scappoose; A. H. Simpson, Olympia
J. N. Lewis, Summit; F. O'Farrell, do
J. Donaldson, Molalla; W. S. Lewelly, Buttsville
T. H. Hughes, Oakland; M. W. Lawrence, Eugene
C. B. Smith & wf, Corvall; H. G. Hurlbut, Alkali
A. Munzy & wf, For Grov; D. B. Foster, Campton S C
J. B. Trullinger and wife, Grand Ronde; A. W. Toussaint, Grand Ronde
Mrs. J. Kuykendall, Grand Ronde; Al Pyncil, Corvallis
W. T. Hoffman, Corvallis; Thos Moore, Grand Rnd
F. D. Sargent, Pt Townsn; Miss Johnson, Clackamas
G. H. Chambert, Kalama; M. J. Woodbridge, Or City
H. Mulkey, Eugene; J. P. Herren, Waldo Hills
P. Simpson, Albany; H. Dustin & fam, Goldndl
J. Ward, Olympia; S. W. Mulkey, Corvallis
T. P. Goodyastine, Stayton; O. J. Bourgo, Gervais
C. & J. Rhodes, do; P. Michaels, do
R. Curtis, Albany; J. B. Emery, Astoria
A. Miller, Oregon City; J. A. Cook, Newburg
C. S. Cook, Eureka, Cal

BOLTON HOUSE

J. T. Hallett, Dilley; M. A. Rothchild, S F
J. T. Cragg, Salem; W. D. Miller, do
C. S. Pearson, Boston; M. Marcus, do
J. Russell, East Saginaw; J. O. Mack, Dalles
F. Richardson, do; W. S. Fudine, Salem
M. J. Murphy, Vancouver; A. H. Boomer & w, Boise
T. D. Jewett, Sauvie's Isld; V. H. Phillips & w, Olympia
T. C. Beaufort, Chehalis; J. Whitman, Albany
Mrs. Hinton & sis, do; J. Campbell, Ballston
G. S. Savery, Roseburg; D. Wilson, S F
V. H. Metcalf, Oakland; Miss F. Lock, S J
J. Wand, Pendleton; G. H. Davis, do
M. J. Reynolds, St Helens; P. Blumenthal, do
C. Taylor, Dayton; J. Dramond, do
J. P. McInerny, Dalles; F. H. Dow & w, do
N. Bennett, Tacoma; J. Ran, do
C. H. Hull, do; J. M. Robertson, Indendce
J. M. Kaufman, S F; L. Michael, Dayton
T. M. Rutherford, Marion

QUIMBY

J. A. A[illegible], City; Mrs. J. A. M[illegible], San Fran
J. A. W[illegible], Wallace; J. C. Johnson, Boston
Mr. Young, [illegible]; Mrs. McMahon, [illegible]
Dr. Smith, do; Mrs. [illegible], do
S. H. Young, McMinnvl; Grant Smith, Forest Gro
Mr. H[illegible], Victoria; C. S. Pacoir, St Paul
J. McInnes, Victoria; J. H. Barth and w, Tacoma
J. W. Fellbank, do; J. C. Edmondson, Boston
[illegible] Hoter, Lowell; Geo. N. Lawe, Corvallis
W. J. Smith, Halsey; J. P. Church, Tacoma
C. J. Juney, Portland; J. H. Wright, C. & N. Co
Miss Eva Peck, City; J. F. Smith, Lowell, Mass
J. Dempsey, Kansas City; W. H. Mills, San Francisco
Wm. Moore, Lafayette; D. S. Temple, F. M. S.
R. J. Reynolds, Oregon; A. W. Hill, [illegible]
W. J. Kerley, Oakland; Al. Hill, do
D. W. Jefferson, Dalles; W. A. Church, Seattle

MERCHANT HOTEL

A. J. Simmons, Salem; C. W. Harrison, Albany
J. W. Price, do; J. Lowland, do
J. C. Anderson, do; J. D. Tetler, Chicago
J. J. Lawson, Nevada; Wm. McLelland, S J
G. Goodsell, do; Mrs. Vance, do
M. C. Sullivan, Montana; J. Thomas, do
C. J. Foss, Nova Scotia; J. D. Eymen, do
J. J. Hett, do; J. Fox, do
C. M. Carson, Omaha; A. J. Holland, Hillsboro
S. Ford, New York; Mrs. H. Harnd, Iowa
J. J. Searles, do

CASCADE HOUSE

H. W. Cottle, Salem; Geo. I. Woods, Cal
E. B. Oppenheimer, S J; J. H. Finn, Salem
C. W. Tool, do; Geo. F. Wheeler, Astoria
Dave Earl, do; C. Holbrook, St Louis
J. G. Sumner, do; J. J. Montague, Lebanon
Geo. W. Reynolds, do; S. H. Isley, Ohio
[illegible], do; H. C. Park, Detroit
Mrs. A. M. Benton, do; A. M. Darlington, W. Chstr
Mrs. A. Andrews, Corvallis; S. McConihe, U. S. Army

EASTER SOCIABLE

The following programme will be given at the Easter sociable of Grace Chapel to-morrow evening:

Instrumental duet — "In Vain"
Inez Delashmutt and Zula Holman
Piano solo — Susie Moreland
Duet — Cornet and piano
Nellie Northrup and Charles A. Powell
Recitation — "The Clock on the Stairs,"
By seven girls with appropriate gestures
Piano solo — "Lucia di Lammermore,"
Zula Holman
Vocal solo — Miss M. E. Lamberson
Tableaux.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY

Annual Meeting at the Congregational Church Last Night.

THE FOUR PRIZE ESSAYS READ

Excellent Address by the President, Rev. T. L. Eliot, [illegible] Rev. [illegible] [illegible] Music [illegible]

The auditorium of the Congregational church was [illegible] its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of the annual meeting of the [illegible] Humane Society. [illegible] Corresponding secretary Shanahan took charge of the meeting [illegible] after an organ [illegible] by Mrs. S. M. Smith, Rev. [illegible] called [illegible] the [illegible] W. [illegible] Cole offered prayer. [illegible] W. R. [illegible] Fellows [illegible] Miss [illegible] Watts [illegible] Mrs. Smith presiding at the organ [illegible] for all the vocal renderings. The president of the society, Rev. T. L. Eliot, then read the following:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By recent statistics there are one hundred and eighty millions of live stock in our country, appraised at nearly three thousand millions of dollars. If the neat cattle of the United States were formed in line with intervals of four feet, the line would stretch five times around the globe. Six millions [illegible] weighing [illegible] pounds. When we think how intimately this vast aggregate of animal life is related to the well-being of society and of individuals, and how largely dependent they are in every direction for food, comfort, education and [illegible] upon these and other [illegible] animals [illegible] of our [illegible] our [illegible] and the economic [illegible] for [illegible] care [illegible] to these the natural sentiment of justice and the [illegible] to protect the inferior, and we have the basis of kindness to animals, and [illegible]. The word "humane" when applied to the treatment of these [illegible] has a deep meaning. It means that anything else than kindness and respect for their humble rights is inhuman, and derogates from true manhood. "He who feels contempt for any living thing hath faculties which he hath never used," says Wordsworth, and [illegible] that there is a [illegible] kindly operation of animal instincts [illegible] which who [illegible] does not believe in God, will not be [illegible] to Moses and the prophets. The Oregon Humane Society exists to vindicate the truth that the brute creation has rights which every man is bound to respect, and to exalt the sentiment that kindness to animals is likeness to Christ. It is an interesting fact that the first opportunity [illegible] the tyrant or [illegible] is apt to be towards some form of animal existence. The child is thus placed with regard to dogs, cats, birds, [illegible] horses and insects. It is his first chance of irresponsible power. Is it not easy to see that the way he uses or abuses that power may be a prophecy of [illegible], and sets the type either of human consideration or brutal disregard of the rights of his fellow beings?

As retiring president, it is my privilege to name with brevity the results of the past year's efforts, and to outline some of the aims and hopes of the future. The executive committee has been active and efficient. They have given system to the work of their special local agent. They have made a large advance for humane education among children. They have succeeded in placing upon the statute books of the state an admirable law. Under their patronage between four and five thousand copies of humane publications have been printed and in part distributed. In this connection the generous gifts of Mr. [illegible] H. W[illegible] and Rev. Mr. Marvin should be noted, and in all details of our work a tribute is due to the untiring zeal and fidelity of our corresponding secretary, Mr. W. T. Shanahan. I may also name here our obligations to the common council, the board of public schools, to the state legislature and the public press for their uniform sympathy and co-operation. During the year the special agent has interfered by visits, warning or arrest in over 100 cases of neglect or cruelty in this city, and we commend him for the courage and tact with which he performs his duties.

I call the attention of the community to the insignificant financial basis for our work. In other states there are fines, etc., from which humane societies by law can derive an income. In our state, by constitutional [illegible] all such fees and fines go to the public school fund. Steps should be taken to increase our resources, for want of money, the limit of our activities will soon be reached. At present we must rely upon the generous gifts of citizens, and an increased income from membership, to strengthen our hands.

I recommend for the ensuing year the following measures and undertakings in addition to our other work: First, that the constitution be revised with a view to increasing the stability and efficiency of the society; second, that misused and neglected children become increasingly an object of our care; third, that pending the formation of other associations for the care of vicious children, our society should file supplementary articles of incorporation, under which the community may avail itself of the provisions of the new law for guardianship of criminal minors, known as House bill 105 (1885); fourth, that we also take action under H. B. 80, concerning pernicious literature, to protect innocent children from the moral cruelty to which obscene publications expose their minds; fifth, that we emphasize the printing and distribution of information upon the proper care of animals, especially during shipment in boats and cars; sixth, that we foster the instrumentality called "The Band of Mercy"—under which more than a quarter of a million children are now enrolled in our country with the promise "I will try to be kind to all harmless living creatures, and protect them from cruel usage." Lastly, that we encourage the formation of branch associations in other cities and towns of the state.

Mrs. W. A. Wetzel sang "Waiting Heart" and to an encore gave "Maid of Dundee."

The treasurer, Mr. James Steel, reported receipts for the year at $42 57, and balance at last report $39 50. Disbursements for the year were $80, leaving $2 07 now in the treasury. Following this report a collection was taken up and a good sum realized.

Miss Mary Claggett, of the High school, then read the following essay, it being the first prize essay from the high school.

MISS CLAGGETT'S ESSAY.

The dumb animals, many of whom are the slaves of man, should not be made, on that account, his victims also. God has made all, and since he, in his infinite wisdom, has seen fit to give us dominion over the lower animals, for our own advantage, ought we not to consider his privilege as a sacred trust, not to be abused by us? I believe that all will agree with me that it should be so considered, but, alas! we know only too well that the practice in this case contradicts the theory.

Nearly all of the animals that serve man are not only appreciative of kindness, but are also, in their own way, responsive to it, and many of them show a degree of intelligence, as well as affection, equaling if not surpassing that of many human beings. Then why should they be made the victims of man's caprice or brutality? They serve the purpose for which they were created. They give us all they have to bestow—their physical strength. Do we owe them nothing in return for this, then all? A great poet has taught us that

The Being that is in the clouds and air,
That is in the green leaves among the groves,
Maintains a deep and reverential care
For the unoffending creatures whom he loves.

And if God so care for them we surely ought

Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels.

The intelligence of horses and dogs is well known. How many human beings owe their lives to the courage and the instinct, or the reasoning power—which it is no one can tell—of the "mute creation," as Erskine humanely calls what is commonly described as the brute creation. Even the much abused domestic cat has, in many instances, shown a remarkable degree of intelligence. Who has not seen a large, strong horse, with an affectionate, intelligent eye, dragging a load, twice too heavy for his strength, up an incline, or an icy road? The head is bent, the nostril dilated, the tongue distended, the body heaving with the short, quick breaths while every muscle is strained to its utmost. What a picture of patient suffering! But is the driver aiding his benefactor either with his own strength or by kind or encouraging words? I am afraid that, in the majority of cases, we shall be forced to answer no; that, on the contrary, he is beating and cursing the animal to whom he should be grateful. What right has any one to abuse either persons or animals because he is strong and they are helpless?

Were such cruelty confined to barbarous or uncivilized nations, that know no better, it would not be so depressing, for then we could hope that, with the dawn of progress and civilization, they would awaken to a knowledge of their injustice and turn from it with loathing. But when, right in our midst, such cruelty is a matter of frequent if not daily occurrence, we may well be ashamed of human nature, and dread the effect upon children growing up under such influences.

We know the consequences of our cruelty upon the animals themselves. Many of them are injured or killed by man's inhumanity; and the influence of all of those that are so unfortunate as to be in the power of a cruel task-master or tyrant is miserable.

But it is not merely the victim that suffers. In this, as in all other cases of tyranny, the oppressor is injured as well as the oppressed. The man [illegible] deserves the name of man, who yields to his passions and maltreats any helpless, [illegible] creature, is himself coarsened and brutalized.

This abuse cannot be wholly remedied by legislative enactments. They may circumscribe it, they cannot eradicate the evil. Societies [illegible], though organized with wisdom and conducted with zeal, effect a thorough reform. We must go to the "book of books" for [illegible]. It is the hearts of the people that need reforming. When men's actions voluntarily accord with the teachings of the golden rule, then will the dumb animals from Egypt to Siberia receive from man the kindness and affection which are their due. Then will progressive civilization, which goes hand in hand with religion, match [illegible] become a reality and not a mere pretense.

But let us not forget that kindness to human beings is even more important than to the lower animals. In the institution of reform, this is [illegible] overlooked, as was illustrated to [illegible] by a [illegible] of men who were so opposed to the shooting of [illegible] that [illegible] all the [illegible] and butchers. And even Mr. Bergh, the founder and president of the American humane society, has declared himself in favor of the whipping post as a punishment for human [illegible]. With that exaggeration of the [illegible] which so often characterizes reformers, he is said to [illegible] entertains no distinction in [illegible] for any of his creatures. But the great reformer thought otherwise. He said to his disciples, "Ye are of more value than many sparrows." [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Prime, the editor of the New York [illegible], said: "I would give all the horses in New York, if they were mine, for the life of a little child who is bothering me this moment so that I can hardly write. To save her life my favorite horse should be driven till he fell dead in his tracks, and then another and another till all the horses in the city were killed in the service, and that would be a sacrifice far too small."

Many persons have objected to fishing and hunting as being cruel sports. Lord Byron calls Izaak Walton a "sentimental savage," and hunting the "cruelest, coldest, and the stupidest of sports." But the lover of these sports does not so consider them. No doubt they are frequently attended with cruelty, but it is needless cruelty and must be laid to the person and not to the sport. There are reasons for believing that God has given us dominion over the animals for emotional as well as for commercial ends.

Harold Lilkington, also of the High school, read the following as a second-prize essay from the High school.

HAROLD LILKINGTON'S ESSAY.

There is no history of the domestication of our common animals. Probably primitive man discovering the value of certain animals and finding they had good understanding enough for him attached them to him by some simple act of kindness, such as feeding them. Then, by teaching them, he gradually increased their usefulness to him and at the same time their dependence on him.

The Arabs have had horses domesticated for many centuries. They treat their horses with great kindness, never whipping them, and riding them without bit or bridle. Their horses are swift and retain their usefulness to a greater age than American horses, while their devotion and intelligence have furnished themes for poets.

Arabian and Barb horses were imported into England several centuries ago and crossed with the native stock. By competitive horse racing the English-crossed stock has been improved until it excels the original.

They have been taught to draw loads, and now their value to civilization is inestimable. These improvements have been made by men who have given their brains to selecting and training the stock, and have kept their horses well.

By careful rearing and kindness cattle have been produced that give more and richer milk, and are better beef than the first stock; dogs have been raised from different wild species, that serve man in numberless ways, and larger and heavier fleeced sheep have been bred.

Men who neglect their animals diminish the animals' power to serve them; men who maltreat their animals diminish the animals' power to serve them, and make them unwilling to do so.

There are many persons who imagine an animal's spirit must be broken in order to make it tractable. They have probably read of cowboys and Mexicans subduing their fiery mustangs with bloody spurs. If any of you have tried to ride such an animal you know how gentle and intelligent it is.

Some persons, ignorant of the advantages of kindness, maltreat their animals. Some whip them to make them work harder, when they are already doing their best. Some overwork or overload their beasts of burden. Others do not feed or shelter them sufficiently. Others, still, torture their animals for trivial faults, often caused by bad management. Fortunately these men are not breeders. If they were our animals would soon deteriorate.

The check-rein and the blinders are two parts of a horse's harness with which it is often tortured. They are both intended for the breaking of colts and the restraint of old nervous horses, but many drivers, ignorant of their proper use, and the horse's misery when improperly used, persist in strapping up a horse's head and in putting blinders on for mere show. In many of these cases the master does not know that it would be to his advantage to treat the animal humanely.

The leading live stock journals recommend kindness as being politic. But whether an advantage or not, they ought to be treated kindly; they suffer when abused, they cannot demand their rights, and conferring so much on us as they do, they deserve kind treatment in return.

There are men who, to save expense, transport animals in crowded, unhealthy conveyances and kill them in foul slaughter houses, where they are driven about in a feverish state and killed in a painful manner. Being cruel for a small profit shows a low nature.

In many towns there are places where animals are fought for the amusement of the crowd, such places as cockpits. Only coarse natures are amused by such shows, but people who do not attend think there is nothing disgraceful in them.

Even now, in England and many of the United States, a large crowd of mounted sportsmen will chase some poor fox until the hounds get it and tear it to pieces. They do not wish to eat the fox, nor is it a pest, they merely wish to amuse themselves by the beast's suffering. If it were necessary to kill it, it might be shot or trapped.

But within the last sixty years public notice has been called to these things. Societies have been formed for the prevention of cruelty to animals and laws made to protect their rights. Many good people have taken hold of the movement, newspapers have agitated the question, and public opinion seems to grow in favor of recognition of the rights of animals.

Nobody attempts to dispute the rights of animals to good treatment. Some, however, think there is hue and cry about nothing. Such opinion is shows a mental laziness more culpable than honest opposition. If such persons were to visit the stables and slaughter houses of Portland, they might change their minds.

Public opinion once being aroused there will be legislation on this matter, and such attention will be paid to it that if any man abuse his beast he will be subject to the laws and be without the pales of respectability.

The High school class sang "Sweetly Rest," after which Miss Tessie Myers read the following first prize essay from the grammar school.

MISS MYERS' ESSAY.

In the creation of animals an Allwise Creator has given to each species its peculiar traits and habits. We find that while some are destined to roam about through forests and over fields, apparently harmless, others have their blood constantly at boiling heat and are always on the warpath, ever ready to attack without giving their victims any quarter, and, in consequence of their ferocity, have made themselves the terror of the jungle and the dread of the wayfarer. Others again are docile, obedient, loving and kind, and are known as domestic animals. Of the latter I wish my composition to speak.

Is the request to write on kindness to animals made with a view of furthering humane thoughts and ideas? If such an effort is really necessary, then our civilization is not as perfect as we at times would like to boast. But if not swayed by humane feelings, then policy should dictate to us a kind treatment of animals. If the old proverb, "Kindness begets kindness," has not lost its force and meaning, do we need their kindness, we may ask, if we wish to look at it from a selfish standpoint. Are we depending upon their obedience? Most decidedly must we answer, "Yes." Would not intercourse between communities in many districts remote from the great highways trodden by the iron steed be quite impossible but for the obedient yielding to our wishes of that noblest of animals, the horse? or if we were deprived of the invaluable assistance of the despised donkey in the mountain trails which are almost the only outlet from many rich mining districts? Would not life in some places and under certain conditions be wholly insecure, and would the progress of science not be retarded as evidenced in the late arctic explorations, were it not for the faithfulness and watchfulness of the dog?

The world was created in the exercise of infinite wisdom, as the abode of man. It was given him, with all that it contains, to admire, to use, and to enjoy. The products of the earth, air and sea were furnished to assist in his labors, to minister to his pleasures and to satisfy his wants. The animal creation was to afford him food, clothing and companionship. The earliest records of the race are not old enough to give the account of the subjugation of the domestic animals. "The domestic dog," says Cuvier, "is the most complete, the most singular and the most useful conquest that man has gained in the animal world. The whole species has become our property; each individual belongs entirely to his master, acquires his disposition, knows and defends his property, and remains attached to him until death; and all this, not through constraint or necessity, but purely by the influence of gratitude and real attachment. The swiftness, the strength, the sharp scent of the dog, have rendered him a powerful ally to man against the lower tribes, and were perhaps necessary for the establishment of the [illegible] dominion over the whole animal creation. The dog is the only animal which has followed man over the whole earth. Without the assistance afforded by the domestic animals mankind would be very helpless." Some are no longer found in their wild condition. Animals that afford us pleasure or profit should be treated with humanity and every attention paid to their wants. Animals that furnish us food should not be overdriven or abused simply because they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] were kill[illegible] them from the water, because, when left to die by degrees in the air, the flesh is injured. Might we not add the argument of humanity as an additional reason why they should be quickly killed when taken from their own element? Would our tables be supplied with the many luxuries and nutritious dishes, were it not for the delicious milk of the cow, the strengthening egg from the hen and the life-giving food from the [illegible]?

It becomes us to ask how can we best repay [illegible] the benefits we derive from their existence. Simply by treating them kindly. If we merely feed them well, we do so in order to gain the more profit from their strength. But by showing them kindness, we not only prove grateful, but humane, and the desire to be truly humane should actuate us above all other motives. Because we are humane in our treatment of dumb brutes, therefore are we nearest to [illegible] his own heart. As Coleridge has so well expressed in the familiar lines,—

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

It would seem that self-interest alone, without any higher or nobler motive, would prompt every man to take great care of creatures upon which he is so dependent. It is, therefore, true as [illegible] writer, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." A book might be written upon this subject, but enough is here given to direct the attention and enlist the sympathies of the gentle and the humane. We may well [illegible] those who have aroused people all over the land to a sense of their duty to these [illegible] friends who want only the gift of speech to let us know that they are not very different from ourselves. The names of Henry Bergh and George Angell are entitled to our sincere reverence and gratitude, as well for the good they do us in opening our eyes to see the needs of the neglected and suffering, and prompting our hearts to offer generous relief—as in their devotion to the lower world itself, to which they have been great benefactors. We wish to further, as well as we may, the tribute which Longfellow—who has freely given his service of beautiful song to the birds and beasts—has said of such good men:

Among the noblest in the land,
Though he may count himself the least,
That man I honor and revere
Who without favor, without fear,
In the great city dares to stand
The friend of every friendless beast,
And tames with his unflinching hand
The brutes that wear our form and face,
The were-wolves of the human race.

Miss Jeannie Winston was greeted with hearty applause upon announcement that she would sing. In her usual excellent manner, she gave "Never Again," and to an encore gave "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls." Miss Winston retired amid a shower of applause and a [illegible] bowed her acknowledgments.

Miss Mattie Frazer read the following second prize essay from the grammar school.

MISS FRAZER'S ESSAY.

Kindness shines upon coldness and warms it; upon suffering and comforts it; upon sorrow and cheers it; upon ignorance and enlightens it. The beam in the eye gives lustre to intellect and brightens beauty itself. Without kindness the sunshine of life is not felt, the marvels of heaven and earth are not seen nor acknowledged, and creation is but a dreary, lifeless, soulless blank.

It has been said that "if one of us should be set on some island, where no animals lived, no ox to toil for us, no cow or goat to give us milk, no sheep to give us wool for our clothing, no dog to be our companion or guard, no birds to sing their sweet songs, no living creature to keep us company, no sound by day or by night, nothing but solitude and silence everywhere, with nothing to eat but such roots as we could dig from the earth, and nothing to wear but such bark as we could peel from the trees, we would then know how much we owe to these creatures, which God has mercifully provided for our use."

We owe a great deal to animals such as cattle, sheep and goats, for they supply us with our food and clothing; the donkey, horse and mule toil for us through life and up to old age; the dog is a faithful companion; the cat keeps our houses and stores free from mice. Animals add a charm to the meadows by their bleating and browsing and cheerful existence. Since they do so much for us, we should do all we can to make their lives happy and comfortable.

Be kind to dumb creatures, be gentle, be true,
For food and protection they look up to you;
For affection and help to your bounty they turn,
Oh! do not their trusting hearts wantonly spurn.

Mankind can never pay the debt they owe to a horse, and it is a good thing that people are beginning now to study his likings more and consider his needs. I read that fountains are prepared in many cities for his refreshment, because the horse who is at work needs to drink frequently. Horses, like human beings, require plenty of good wholesome food and water. Also regular exercise, fresh air and clean stables. The use of blinders is being discarded, and many people say that skittish horses are much improved by their disuse. It is hoped that the earnest words of those who hate to see a cruel thing will be successful in making fashionable people give up tight check reins.

The story is told that in a little village in Massachusetts, a man who pretended to be respectable, kept his poor horse half starved; but one day a number of the village boys got together and each contributed five cents, and they bought a bag of oats, and that night went to the man's barn and gave the poor old horse a feed, and left the bag with the label on it: "Presented by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." After that the poor old horse fared better.

All Father, who on mercy's throne
Hearest thy dumb creatures' faintest moan,
Thy love be ours, and ours shall be
Returned in deeds to these and thee.

It is a beautiful story, that in one of the ancient cities of Europe the king caused a bell to be hung in a tower, in one of the public squares, called "the bell of justice," and commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, call the magistrate of the city, and ask and receive justice.

And when, in course of time, the lower end of the bell rope rotted away, a wild vine was tied on it to lengthen it.

One day an old and starving horse, who had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die, wandered into the tower and trying to eat the vine rang the bell. The magistrate, coming to see who had rung the bell, found this old and starving horse. He caused the owner of the horse, in whose service he had toiled and worn himself out, to be summoned before him, and decreed, that as this poor horse had rang the "Bell of Justice," he should have justice, and that during the *remainder* of that horse's life, his owner should provide for him proper food, drink and shelter.

Open thy lips and speak,
Protect the dumb and weak,
Their cause maintain;
Why should we then abuse,
Why these kind friends misuse,
O let us never choose
To give them pain.

In the first chapter of Genesis, we are told that "God made the cattle." In the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, that "God remembered the cattle." In the one hundred and fourth Psalm, that "God causeth grass to grow for the cattle." And in fiftieth Psalm, that "The cattle on a thousand hills are his."

If God *made* the cattle, and *remembers* the cattle, and causeth grass to *grow* for the cattle, will he not remember those who cruelly treat the cattle?

Be kind to dumb creatures, nor grudge them your care,
God gave them their life and your love they must share;
And he who the sparrow's fall tenderly heeds
Will lovingly look on compassionate deeds.

We should always be very careful to speak kindly to dogs, for there is no animal that suffers more when spoken to unkindly, or that is more happy when spoken to kindly.

It is very wicked and cruel to kill or injure the birds, that are so useful to eat the insects that destroy our trees and gardens. When the psalmist would speak of God's kindness, he said, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in the green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters."

The toad is a very good creature, but not very handsome. We should all know that they are among our best friends. They live on many thousands of insects that destroy our gardens.

Remember, not [illegible] ever you may be tempted [illegible] creature that there is [illegible] great and pure spirit [illegible] pend and who knows [illegible] inflict, even on the humblest [illegible]

Whenever you kick, beat [illegible] creature remember that [illegible] much more cruelty into your [illegible] When you go to strike an animal [illegible] Do I live for the purpose of [illegible] male? No!

I live for all human ties that bind [illegible]
For the task that God assigned [illegible]
And the good that I can do.

Mr. Shanahan stated that in [illegible] the committee regretted that [illegible] given for other essays handed in [illegible] of merit, particularly those [illegible] Lily Russell, Bessie Thompson and [illegible]

The prizes given were donated by [illegible] Ayer & Co., Henrichsen & Greenberg [illegible] Shanahan, a copy of Webster's [illegible] dictionary being awarded Miss Claggett [illegible] Knight's Shakspeare to Harold [illegible] steel engraving to Miss Myers [illegible] stand to Miss Frazer. In presenting [illegible] Rev. T. F. Marvin said: I feel [illegible] in representing in any way [illegible] such noble objects. The society [illegible] well for me to tell you of it [illegible] condition of the dumb brute [illegible] care of man, directly or [illegible] praiseworthy objects. We [illegible] animals. Their coming we know [illegible] we know where they go. God [illegible] God loves them. It is our duty [illegible] them. I am asked by [illegible] of the Oregon Humane [illegible] present these prizes to-night [illegible] from its friends. To the successful [illegible] I would say: The society presents [illegible] prizes that you have won by labor [illegible] and I hope they will ever remind [illegible] objects of this society, and when [illegible] they will fill your hearts with [illegible] our dumb brutes.

Mrs. Aurora Todd presented [illegible] the organization and workings of [illegible] Mercy, a society composed of [illegible] in Boston by Geo. T. Angell. [illegible] of the Massachusetts society for [illegible] of cruelty to animals, and [illegible] bands, with a membership of [illegible]

The exercises of the evening closed [illegible] recitation by Miss Agnes [illegible] solo by Mr. Mayo. It is due the [illegible] essays to say that they were [illegible] distinct voices without evidence of [illegible]

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